The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The Latest Dispatches from Various Quarters.

—The outstanding legal tenders yesterday were $382,062,337.

—Ex-President Baez, of San Domingo, has arrived in New York.

—The commission of Chief Justice Waite has not yet been prepared.

—Ex-Governor Dennison, of Ohio, called on the President yesterday.

—The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce gave a reception to Chief Justice Waite yesterday.

—The new Governor of Dakota Territory, John M. Pennington, has assumed the duties of his office.

—Secretary Richardson says the report that he will soon tender his resignation as Secretary of the Treasury are absolutely false.

—Next Tuesday afternoon the President will entertain at dinner the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and other guests.

—At Old Lyme, Conn., the birthplace of Judge Waite, the citizens yesterday fired a salute in honor of his appointment and confirmation as Chief Justice.

—The representatives of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of Indiana met in convention in Indianapolis yesterday morning. About ten societies were represented.

—A large cotton factory in Glasgow, Scotland, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is estimated at $150,000. Four thousand operatives are thrown out of work.

—It is understood that ex Governor Davis, of Texas, is preparing a petition to Circuit Judge Woods, praying for an injunction against Governor Cooke and the fourteenth Texas Legislature.

—The Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of Workmen for the State of Indiana convened in Indianapolis yesterday. A full representation of officers and representatives of subordinate lodges was present.

—Mrs. Blake and Miss Susan B. Anthony appeared before the Judiciary Committee of the New York Assembly last night, and argued in favor of woman's suffrage and against taxation without representation.

—At Yankton, D. T., Chief Justice Shannon, yesterday afternoon, after a lengthy argument by counsel on a motion for a change of venue in the case against Wintermute, the murderer of Secretary McCook, refused to grant the order.

—Pat. Naughton, a fireman on a locomotive, was convicted in the Cincinnati Police Court yesterday of throwing a live dog in the locomotive furnace and burning it to death. He was fined one hundred dollars and sentenced to the Workhouse for six months.

—A Tiffin (Ohio) special reports the water in the Sandusky river at that city higher than for twenty five years, and threatening serious damage to dwellings and other property. Parts of the city are under water, and farmers report whole fields inundated and the wheat ruined.

—The Grand Jury at Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio, yesterday found bills of indictment for embezzlement against the following ex-county officers in the sums named: Adolph Schmidt, ex-Auditor, $25,000; R. N. Andrews, ex-sheriff, $5,600; and William Russell, ex-Treasurer, $2,000.

—The Maryland Editorial Association has adopted a resolution requesting the Representatives in Congress to use every proper influence to obtain the repeal of that portion of the postal law forbidding a free exchange of newspapers and free circulation in the counties in which they are published.

—At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Manchester (N. H.) Print Works, yesterday, a committee was appointed to sell the mills, machinery and real estate, in such manner as they may deem best, the proceeds to be applied to the payment of debts. The corporation balance sheet is $968,869.

—A meeting of the stockholders of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and Southwestern Railroad was held at Crawfordsville, Ind., on Wednesday, and elected a Board of Directors. The following officers were elected by the new board: S. D. Schuyler, President; D. D. Dykeman, Vice President, and James H. Parris, Secretary.

ACCIDENTS.

—Snow slides in the canons of Utah are becoming frequent. A man named Leo Lee was killed by one in Big Cottonwood Canon.

—A passenger from Piceho, Utah, named Jos. Connelly, became deranged while traveling near Filmore. He left the stage, and he is supposed to be frozen to death.

—A six o'clock yesterday evening a passenger train from New York, on the Central New Jersey Railroad, was run into while standing at Claremont station by a freight train. The fog was so dense that the engineer of the freight train could not see the lights at the rear of the passenger car till too late to prevent the accident. The freight engine and one passenger car were wrecked. William Mead, a brakeman, was killed, and several passengers injured, some seriously.

CRIMES.

—At Cincinnati, yesterday, Hermann Koch killed Andrew Miller.

—The trial of A. P. McCarty, charged with the murder of John B. Mordecai, is progressing in Richmond, Virginia. This is the duelling case which occurred last May.

—Vene P. Armstrong, Jr., son of a prominent merchant of Louisville, was brought home yesterday in a very critical condition from a blow on the head from a base ball club in the hands of a schoolmate at the Forest Home Academy. The two boys were quarreling at the time.

—George and Hugh Diffinbaugh, living in Finga, Copper county, Mo., made an assault on James Griscrom last Saturday, and beat and cut him severely, after which Griscom drew a pistol and shot George Diffinbaugh, inflicting a wound from which he died on Sunday morning.

—In Rowan county, Ky., last Sunday, John Martin shot and instantly killed his brother-in-law, Preston M. Blair. It appears that Martin and Blair both belonged to a large gang of horse thieves operating in the Kentucky mountains. Blair was recently captured, charged with horse stealing, but was out on bail. He was writing a book, claiming to expose the deeds of the gang and implicating Martin. Martin got possession of the manuscript by taking it from under Blair's head while asleep, and meeting him on the day mentioned, shot him twice.

FOREIGN.

—The Captain General of Cuba has asked for additional reinforcements for Spain.

—The French Government has issued an order forbidding the sale of the newspaper *Opinion Nationale*.

—London journals of this morning are filled with articles and programmes of the ceremonies on the occasion of the Duke of Edinburg's marriage, which will take place at 12.30 P. M. to-day, Petersburg.

LATEST OIL NEWS.

New Wells at Petrolia—The Price of Oil Advancing.

Telegrams from Petrolia to the *Derrick* says that a new well was struck in the fourth sand on the Patton farm on Thursday, which, from present indications, will be a seven hundred barrel. It is owned by George A. H. Nesbitt & Co.

The Big Medicine well, on the J. C. Brown farm, was torpedoed Wednesday, and immediately started to flow. The yield cannot as yet be estimated clearly, but will probably be in the neighborhood of three hundred barrels. The well is owned by E. L. Taylor & Co., of Petrolia.

A new well, owned by Nesbitt & Lardin, was on Wednesday struck on Patton farm. It is doing between five and six hundred barrels per day.

The *Derrick* advises owners to hold on to their oil for better prices. The price at the wells is going up—$1.37, $1.40 and $1.45 are the prices offered and rates are advancing.

The Titusville *Courier* predicts a heavy rise in prices in the near future unless some large wells are struck soon, and advises those who wish to purchase for storing to not wait an hour.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 22, 1874.

Advance in the Price of Coal.

At a meeting of Presidents, the different coal companies have agreed as follows: For this year the trade will open on the 1st of March at an average advance of fifteen cents per ton above the price of 1873. The price per ton will be afterwards advanced each month to the end of the season on the following scale: April, five cents, May and June, ten cents; and July, August, September, October and November, fifteen cents.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 22.—The steamship Circassion, from Portland, and Ethiopia, from New York, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The steamship City of Montreal, from Liverpool, has arrived.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The steamer Castilla, from Glasgow, has arrived.

FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Speech by Senator Boutwell on the Financial Situation.

Reasons Why There Should be Neither Inflation nor Contraction of the Currency.

Reform in Railway Transportation Proposed.

WASHINGTON, January 22, 1874.

SENATE.

Petitions.

Mr. SARGENT presented a long petition of Susan B. Anthony, relating the circumstances of her registering and voting in Rochester, and her subsequent indictment and trial for illegal voting before Judge Hart of the United States Supreme Court, stating that her trial was not a fair one, and her conviction in violation of the statute, and asking that the fine imposed on her be remitted. Referred.

Mr. SCOTT presented a petition of Philadelphia merchants asking for the enactment of a bill to provide for the issue of 3 65.100 bonds into which legal tenders can be converted. Referred.

Also a petition of citizens of Pittsburgh asking to be reimbursed for expenditures incurred in fortifying the city in 1863, in accordance with an order of the Secretary of War. Referred.

Retrenchment.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to inquire into the expediency of suspending the expenditure of appropriations for all public buildings upon which work has not been commenced, and to cover such unexpended appropriations into the Treasury. Agreed to.

Reform in Railway Transportation.

Mr. MORRON submitted the following resolution, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That the Committee on Transportation Routes to the Sea Board be instructed to consider and report a bill creating a commission of five eminent and skilled persons, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall examine and report to Congress what legislation is necessary and practical in regard to inter-State railroads, to promote the following objects, viz.: the speedy transportation at reasonable rates of freights and passengers, the safety and comfort of passengers by providing for an inspection of bridges, tracks, locomotives and cars, and the reform of any abuses that may exist in consequence of extortion or unjust discriminations in the transportation of freight and passengers, and in general what regulation are necessary to promote the efficiency of railroads, the interests of commerce, and the convenience and safety of the traveling public.

Mr. MORTON said on Tuesday next he would take a short time to express his views on the subject.

Printing Speeches.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, reported favorably on the resolution making it unlawful for the Congressional Printer to publish in the Congressional Record any speech or part of speech not actually delivered in the Senate or House of Representatives. Passed.

River Improvement.

Mr. DAVIS introduced a bill for the further improvement of the Great Kanawha river. Referred.

An Additional Rule.

Mr. MORTON offered an additional rule to those of the Senate, declaring that no amendment to any bill for creating a post route shall be in order until after the referring of such amendment to the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads. Referred.

The Finances.

The morning hour having expired, consideration of the finance resolution was resumed, and Mr. BOUTWELL addressed the Senate. He said the Senator from Missouri (Schurz) had been pleased to arraign him for an opinion incidentally expressed on the financial question in this chamber, and, perhaps, more at large stated elsewhere, and was pleased to characterize these opinions as a "do-nothing policy." These opinions during the past five years were embodied in the financial policy of both the legislative and executive branches of the Government. The financial difficulty through which the country had recently passed had taught a lesson. As a teacher it should be respected, but as a dictator, demanding that a policy tried should be abandoned, and one not tried be entered upon, it was not worth attention. The number of failures of legitimate business men during the late troubles were few. The laboring classes alone have suffered, and they alone are the persons entitled to consideration, and to their interests he thought, Congress should now address itself. He hoped to be able to show that an inflation of the paper currency would inflict standing and lasting evils upon the laboring men. He contended that there was frequently an inflation of the currency in New York, and its evils were disastrous. There is a natural press by which the currency, whether paper or coin, used for the purpose of business, will accumulate in a particular place. When every power of legislation should have been exhausted for the purpose of distributing the currency over the country, the result would be a failure. The currency will flow where it belongs, and, therefore, naturally accumulates in the city of New York. The banks of the city of New York, acting upon a practice almost universal, pay interest on deposits, and the result is that money, instead of remaining in Chicago, St. Louis and other points, flows into New York. Fifty, sixty or seventy millions of dollars are often being held there, subject to call. The accumulation of currency in New York by artificial means led to the inflation of the currency in that city, and to speculations followed by disaster and ruin. An inflation of the currency of the country would in time produce the same results. He was, therefore, opposed to any increase in the volume of the paper money of the country; and on the other hand, was opposed to any contraction of the currency. He did not think a depreciated currency in itself a great evil. By that he meant to say that if the currency be depreciated, and the prices and products of labor become accommodated to that state of things, there are no substantial evils affecting the general prosperity of the country. The authority of the Treasury Department to use the forty-four millions legal tender reserve ought never to have been questioned. But he trusted that this debate would settle the legal right of the Treasury to use that reserve. The department had acted upon the idea that it had the right to use it whenever an emergency occurred, bearing in mind always that it was not to be added to the volume of the currency when issued, but to be restored to the Treasury as soon as practicable.

Mr. SCHURZ—I understood that the gentleman maintains that the Treasury had a legal right to issue the forty-four millions. Does he also maintain that the department had a legal right to withdraw it again?

Mr. BOUTWELL—Keeping in view the legislation of Congress, it was the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to do so. Deducing from the policy of Congress, his conclusion was that $356,000,000 was the amount of currency to be kept in circulation, and when the exigency passed, it was the duty of the Secretary to reduce the volume of the currency to $356,000,000. He argued that the issue of the forty-four millions, in his judgment, was consistent with the public interest in the highest degree, and the Secretary of the Treasury could not sit silent and inactive while ruin and disaster to the country were apparent. But to a permanent increase of the currency he was opposed. He denied that any pledges of the Government had been violated. The act of March, 1862, declared that the holders of United States notes might, between March and the following July, convert their notes into United States bonds, and they had that time to make such conversion. He favored a return to specie payments, with such limitations as were set forth in the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury in 1872. The statement had been made here that during the first four years no progress had been made towards a return to specie payment. This he denied. In 1869 the average price of gold was 32¾ per cent., in 1870 less than 15, in 1871 less than 12, in 1872 it was 12 4-10, and in 1873 13 84 100. Did not these facts, by themselves considered, demonstrate that in those four years we had made progress towards specie payment? Every article of the gentleman did not attribute the decrease in the price of gold in 1869 to the act of Congress passed then to strengthen the public credit.

Mr. BOUTWELL replied that he attributed much of the cause of the decrease to that. But the depreciation in the price of gold was not due exclusively to the passage of that act. It was due also to an increase in the business of the country. He looked for the ultimate and not far distant equalization of our paper currency and coin, and until that time arrived any policy looking to the resumption of specie payment would be fraught with the greatest danger. With inflation, the interest on money would continually advance. Money grew cheap in New York when the business men were away at watering places; but as Fall came on, the demand increased and the interest advanced. After the crops had been moved it became plentiful again and the interest became lower. These changes were bound to occur every year. He argued that it was possible to have a depreciated currency and yet the paper in circulation would be nominally redeemable in coin. He opposed the free banking system. Under it the currency of the country would be vastly increased, and when the time came to resume specie payment, these banks would be unable to respond. He was opposed to the proposition of his colleague (Sumner) for convertible bonds, and expressed the opinion that it would result in contraction and hoarding of money, to the injury of the business interests of the country. If the currency was to be contracted as a means to resume specie payment let it be done openly, so that every business man could see what was going to be done, and shape his business accordingly. Was it to be presumed for a moment that we could go into the markets of the world and purchase coin with which to redeem our legal tender notes? The whole Bank of England and the money markets of Europe combined would be arrayed against us. Great fortunes, accumulated during the war by individuals in this country, put it in the power of a few men to organize themselves to prey upon the Government. It was possible for men in New York to mass for the purpose of speculation, and control ten, twenty or even thirty million dollars, and if the plan proposed by his colleague (Sumner) should be adopted, these men would work ruin to the Treasury by putting their money into these convertible bonds when money was plentiful, and hold their bonds until a scarcity of money occurred, when they would have them redeemed and precipitate an additional volume of currency on the country, inflating prices and doing great damage. The plan of returning to specie payment a year from now also was very objectionable. As he had shown, the Government could not get the gold to do it, and if the time for a return should be fixed at a year from now, the Government could not stand the shock. After redeeming fifty or a hundred millions, the Treasury would have to close its doors. Enough coin could not be accumulated in the Treasury in a year to pay our notes, and it was impossible to get it from Europe. The only escape is to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to go into the markets of the country and buy our six per cent. bonds at market prices with the proceeds derived from the sale of five per cent. bonds. The Senator from Missouri (Schurz) is in favor of resumption. Let him show how it can be done. He (Boutwell) had observed a disposition to put more confidence in the days of the future, of which we know not, than in the days of the past, of which we know.

Mr. SCHURZ said that the discussion now was merely upon the resolution directing the Finance Committee to report a bill, not upon specific means for specie resumption. When the committee have reported a bill, he would discuss specific measures. There had been an inflation of the currency now amounting to twenty-seven million dollars. If this process went on even to the extent of the forty four million reserve, he was not sure but that it would be followed by events corresponding with those in New York in September last. He, therefore, thought it the duty of Congress to legislate immediately to prevent such disaster. It was not in his judgment, the true plan to borrow money to return to specie payment. Neither was it right to issue bonds to raise money. He asked now, after a struggle of five years, if it was right to attempt to strengthen the credit of this country now, in a time of peace, and in comparative prosperity, by going into our own markets, and the markets of the world, begging for money to pay the current expenses of the country? There is but one remedy and one means to ward off the evil, and that is taxation—not what the people belong, and, therefore, naturally accumulates in the city of New York. The banks of the city of New York, acting upon a practice almost universal, pay interest on deposits, and the result is that money, instead of remaining in Chicago, St. Louis and other points, flows into New York. Fifty, sixty or seventy millions of dollars are often being held there, subject to call. The accumulation of currency in New York by artificial means led to the inflation of the currency in that city, and to speculations followed by disaster and ruin. An inflation of the currency of the country would in time produce the same results. He was, therefore, opposed to any increase in the volume of the paper money of the country; and on the other hand, was opposed to any contraction of the currency. He did not think a depreciated currency in itself a great evil. By that he meant to say that if the currency be depreciated, and the prices and products of labor become accommodated to that state of things, there are no substantial evils affecting the general prosperity of the country. The authority of the Treasury Department to use the forty-four millions legal tender reserve ought never to have been questioned. But he trusted that this debate would settle the legal right of the Treasury to use that reserve. The department had acted upon the idea that it had the right to use it whenever an emergency occurred, bearing in mind always that it was not to be added to the volume of the currency when issued, but to be restored to the Treasury as soon as practicable.

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STATE ITEMS.

THE steward of the Franklin county almshouse has been arrested for beating a man aged eighty years.

LANCASTER COUNTY has three granges—one at Locust Grove, one at Pleasant Grove, and one at Strasburg.

A FIRE in Titusville on Thursday morning did considerable damage to the furnishing store of Mr. Bendheim and the gun shop of Mr. Corwin.

THE rate of county tax for Chester county for the present year has been levied at two and a half mills on the dollar, which is a reduction of a per cent.

STARKWEATHER, who murdered Nathan Wheeler, of Luzerne county, several months ago, has been sentenced to eleven years and eleven months in the penitentiary.

ON Thursday night last, the large steam and water grist mill and saw mill of Jabob Crow, of Perrysville, Jefferson county, was destroyed by fire. The fire was discovered at ten o'clock in the evening. But the flames had made such progress at that hour that no hopes of saving the property were entertained. The loss will reach the large sum of $16,000; no insurance.

A MAN was in Allentown, Pennsylvania, the other day, who told the story that a man living on Sugar creek, Monroe county, killed a dusk last week and found in the fowl's crop sixteen grains of gold of about the average size of a buckwheat kernel. A search discovered a quantity of gold on the banks of the creek, and quite an excitement has been created over the matter.

On Saturday evening last, January 17th, a man was found lying upon a large heap of burning coal waste, at Pewelton station, along the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, dead, with both of his legs burned off almost to the knees. There was not the least thing to indicate who he was or where he came from. He was well dressed, and had the appearance of having a working man; was a fine looking man, about five feet eight or nine inches in height, had black hair and black chin whiskers and moustache. It is probable that the man was murdered and thrown upon this pile of waste from the mines, in the hope that the body would burn up before being discovered. In support of this view of the question there was a deep scar on the right temple as though made by a "billy," and the pockets in his clothes were devoid of a penny.

ON Thursday night last Mr. William C. Leasure, of South Mahoning township, Indiana county, when on his way home from visiting a neighbor, fell into Plum creek, and was drowned. It is supposed from the indications, that as he was stepping down from the bank of the creek on to the plank that crosses it, his feet slipped from under him and he fell into the creek, which at that place is very deep.

MR. W. D. HAMMON, an employe of a wheel factory in Connautville, made a narrow escape from death, on Friday last. While oiling a shaft in the upper story his sleeve caught in the belt. The shaft was making four hundred revolutions per minute, and in an instant Mr. Hammon was drawn on to the shaft, where he was wedged between it and the timber above, the space being to small to admit of passing through. Every article of his clothing above his pants was torn off and wound around the shaft, when in his efforts to extricate himself the belt was thrown off and he fell to the floor. No bones were broken, but his face and shoulder were badly bruised and wrenched, the skin was torn from both arms, and one wrist was cut.

OHIO ITEMS.

THE Tiffin *Register* advocates the building of a new iron bridge, instead of repairing the old one, as now contemplated.

ELIZABETH RYAN, who was arrested last Saturday at Springfield, charged with infanticide, made her escape from the station house.

A LADY residing in Huntington, who was suffering from dropsy, was tapped by her physicians last week and fourteen gallons of water drawn off.

THE jury in the case of Mary Kippett of Zanesville, against the Pan Handle Railroad, awarded plaintiff five thousand dollars. Mr. Kippett was injured in an accident.

MRS. ROBERT HINE, wife of a freight conductor killed on the Pan Handle Road several years ago, has commenced suit against the same road, laying damages at five thousand dollars.

TWO and a half million scale boards for cheese were made during the past season by Mr. O. P. Fobes, of Lindenville. These boards are made of white wood, and it takes one thousand of them to make a foot in thickness.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

Secretary Richardson Becoming Very Unpopular.

Alleged Irregularities in the Louisiana Senatorial Election.

A Bill Fixing the Amount of Legal Tender Notes at $40,000,000.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, January 22, 1874.

Secretary Richardson Becoming Very Unpopular.

A large majority of the members of the Senate and House openly express the opinion in decided terms that Secretary Richardson is not the man to head the Treasury Department, particularly in times like these. It is merely a question of time with President Grant how long he will carry his unpopular Finance Minister against the wishes of a majority of the Republican Congressmen. It is proper to state, however, that Secretary Richardson continues to receive the united support of the New England money interest, particularly the brokers. DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, January 22, 1874.

Alleged Irregularities in the Louisiana Senatorial Election.

It is reported that Senator Morton's action with reference to Pinchback in the Senate was based upon the confession of Pinchback himself of questionable practices in securing his election by the Louisiana Legislature. It is said that damning reports about the election having reached Mr. Morton, he sent for Pinchback, who made a clean breast of it, whereupon Mr. Morton abandoned the policy of seating Pinchback on a *prima facia* case, and stated that the matter be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections to investigate the conduct of Pinchback. The latter, it is said, is very angry at his treatment, and declares for a new election, and threatens exposures regarding the operations of Louisiana politicians. The reason of his course is said to be his exclusion from the benefits and privileges of the Kellogg ring.

Representatives Sheldon and Sypher, Ex-Senator Harris and revenue officer Pilkin, all of Lousiana, called on the President to-day to express, it is said, their views in opposition to an election in that State. Senator Carpenter and General Butler also called to see the President. It is asserted that these gentlemen are on the other side of the question.

Secretary Richardson on the Regulation of the Customs Service.

The Secretary of the Treasury has written a letter to Senator Chandler, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce, stating, by invitation of that committee, his views on the subjects covered by Senator Fenton's bill to regulate the customs service and the disposition of fines, penalties and forfeitures. Secretary Richardson goes at extended discussion of these and collateral subjects, and recommends the following measures: First—a revision and consolidation of the tariff acts; second—the substitution as far as practicable of specific in lieu of ad valorem duties; third—the abolition of the present system of moieties, with one exception, to-wit: that where attempts at smuggling are detected, or where the act of smuggling is accomplished and the goods are afterwards seized, the seizing officers and informer or informers, if any, shall be entitled in equal parts to one-tenth of the net proceeds, or if there be no informer, the seizing officer to be entitled to the whole of such; fourth—That provision be made for a special fund to be applied, under suitable restrictions, to the compensation of private persons affording information which shall enable the Government to detect and punish frauds upon the customs revenue other than those involved in actual or attempted smuggling; fifth—that the law authorizing the seizure of books and papers be so amended as to afford due protection to the rights of private parties; sixth—that no compromise of any fine, penalty or forfeiture accruing from a violation of the navigation or customs revenue laws shall be lawful until after a judicial investigation of the facts; and, seventh—that the compensation of customs officers be graded in accordance with the importance and responsibility of their respective positions.

Authorized Legal Tender Notes.

The following is the text of the bill reported to-day by Mr. Dawes, from the Committee on Ways and Means:

WHEREAS, The existing uncertainty as to whether the amount of legal tender notes now authorized by law to be kept in general circulation is $356,000,000 or $400,000,000 is calculated to derange the business of the country and unsettle values; therefore,

Be it enacted, etc., That the provisions of the law existing prior to the passage of the act approved April 12th, 1866, entitled "An act to amend an act to provide ways and means to support the Government," approved March 3d, 1865, be and the same are hereby declared to be in force so as to authorize the amount of legal tender notes of the United States to amount to $400,000,000.

Some of the Military "Perquisites."

Upon the call of the chairman of the House Military Committee, the Quarter master-General has furnished a list of officers receiving commutation quarters in this city. Upon technical construction of the law abolishing this perquisite, money is paid upon the supposition, or as a fact, that the Government rents the houses owned, or the houses or rooms rented by the officers. Under his construction, Gen. Sherman receives $3,000 a year; Brigadier Gens. Meigs, Holt, Humphreys, Paul, Howard, Townsend, and Surgeon General Barnes, Colonels Audenreid, Mc-Cay, Hardie, Alvord, Shiras, Myers, McKee, Dunn, Shriner, Crane, and Hunt, $90 each per month. Four Lieutenant Colonels and thirty-two Majors receive $72 monthly, eighteen Captains, $64 each; thirty-one Lieutenants, $56 each, and fourteen Assistant Surgeons, $56 each. The total paid for commutation to military officers in Washington during 1873, and thus far in 1874, has been $122,412.

The Outlet of the Mississippi.

The Senate Committee on Commerce to-day agreed to report favorably Mr. West's bill giving the Secretary of War full control over the mouth of the Mississippi river, where dredging by the United States Government is in progress. The bill authorizes him to prescribe binding regulations, any violation of which will be punishable by the United States Courts. Senator West, of Louisiana, Senator Windom, of Minnesota, and Representative S'anard, of Missouri, appeared before the committee and explained the necessity for enacting the bill. They stated that the Tow Boat Association of New Orleans, in order to secure a continuance of their present monopoly, are in the habit of sinking vessels and otherwise blockading the bar so as to impede and sometimes wholly stop the work of excavation.

Postal Telegraph.

The Committee on Postoffices and Postroads of the Senate held another meeting to-day to hear a continuation of Wm. Orton's argument against the postal telegraph scheme. He spoke until the adjournment of the committee, which meets again to-morrow, to hear still further from Orton.

G. G. Hubbard, of Massachusetts, who is a friend of the proposed measure, was present, taking notes, and will probably reply to Orton.

The Currency Problem.

Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, for the purpose of obtaining a vote on the question of increasing the currency alone, in order to relieve the pressing wants of business, has waived the remainder of his resolution; but as soon as the question of increase is disposed of he will press to a vote the other provisions of the resolution.

Nominations.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Postmasters—James M. Comly, Columbus, Ohio; John W. Rogers, Decatur, Mich.; Geo. W. Clopton, Ludington, Mich.; Joseph Hall, Oconto, Wis.; Henry L. Wells, Moline, Ills., and A. W. Howard, Yankton, Dakota.

Civil Service Examination Postponed.

The examination of applicants for promotion to the First Deputy Commissionership of Internal Revenue has been indefinitely postponed pending the action of Congress on the resolution to abolish that office.

Indians Opposed to a Territorial Government.

There was presented in the House of Representatives, to-day, a protest of the General Indian Council of the Indian country, organized under the treaties of 1866, against the establishment of a territorial Government in that country.

The Distillers.

A delegation of distillers was before the committee on Ways and Means this morning, and argued in favor of placing spirits in transitu on terms equally favorable with tobacco.

Customs Receipts.

The customs receipts for the week ending January 17th were, at New York, $2.618 564; Boston, $238,135; Baltimore $102.512; Philadelphia, $175,769.

Gen. Pope Opposed to a Reduction of the Army.

Major General Pope was before the House Committee on Military affairs to day, and gave his views against the reduction of the army.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, January 21, 1874.

Principal Topics—Finance and Reduction.

Though occasionally some side issues, such as the adoption of the new House rule affecting the rights of the minority, and the civil rights bill, become the topics for momentary discussion, yet there is no questioning the fact that but two subjects are engaging the attention of Congress, viz.: finance and reduction. All other subjects for legislation have been, and are now, completely subordinated to these all important considerations. Your correspondent knows of at least a dozen important bills now being held in abeyance on this account, and which will be presented at the proper time. As an evidence of the anxiety of the members to do something to satisfy the just demands of the people for information on these important subjects, the members of the Ways and Means Committee are wont from day to day to inform newspaper men that a report of some kind is forthcoming, which good news is all unset, however, when the committee adjourns, that the whole morning hour has been spent in fruitless discussion over this or that scheme. On the other hand, Congressmen give as a reason of their tardiness that the situation of the country is too critical for financial experiments, and that all propositions must be well considered before being favorably reported upon, as their adoption without this precaution might lead to still more serious results. The sub committee of the Ways and Means, whose duty it was to devise some method of increasing the income tax, have as yet no definite conclusion as to how it shall be done. So far, then, as appearances go, it may be readily asserted that some time will yet elapse before Congress will give the aid so greatly needed by the exigencies of the times.

Specific Commerce Duty.

The Senate Commerce Committee is understood to be unanimously in favor of a specific duty instead of an ad valorem duty, and the indications are that Senator Fenton's bill regulating the customs service at the various ports of the United States, and the disposition of fines, penalties and forfeitures, has the endorsement of the Secretary of the Treasury. This project has been submitted to Secretary Richardson, and he has informed the committee that one-tenth of the present tariff on certain goods should be abolished. The Secretary is strongly in favor of a specific duty.

$100,000,000 Worth of Private Claims.

Over 12,000 bills, mostly on private claims, stand on the calenders of the House and Senate. A hundred millions of dollars would not meet the demand, and still they come, backed up by powerful lobby, representing as many millions of dollars as the claims, legitimate and illegitimate, call for. Congress is now assuming a virtue which it has not. The indications are that each member's future success in political life depends entirely upon his ability to push through Congress the various schemes which the State Governments, prominent State officials and the various prominent interests are urging.

Strangled Bills.

The Ways and Means Committee has strangled a large number of private bills asking for refunds of taxes and all sorts of ingenious projects to get money out of the Treasury. Members of the committee assert that they will press the subject of finance, but the wish appears to be the father of the thought. The influence in all good faith, and the committee is not insensible to its appeal.

Route for Vessels and Steamers.

Congress has abandoned the idea of legislating with a view toward establishing a specific route for vessels and steamers bound for the Old World. Influence from abroad has been brought to bear showing the injustice of special legislation relative to the subject, and the demand from all nations has been asserted that an International Commission must be established in order to make the United States and other nations conform to the route which shall be generally recognized as a law of nations.

One Result of Cooke's Failure.

It is reported that in consequence of the heavy loss sustained by the District Reform School in the failure of Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., that a bill looking to its relief will be brought to the attention of Congress in a short time by General Chipman. The amount locked up is a trifle under $30,000. DIAMOND.

FOREIGN.

WEST INDIES.

A Battle in Cuba.

HAVANA, January 22.—According to the Spanish official reports of the engagement at Los Melones, near Camagary, six hundred and fifty troops under Colonel Esparedа met eighteen hundred insurgents, and after a severe fight of six hours and a half the Spaniards retreated, having four officers and fifty privates wounded. Esparedа having his nose shot off.

NEW YORK, January 22.—Private Cuban advices say that Esparedа had twelve hundred men, only two hundred and fifty of whom escaped death, wounds or capture.

Foreigners Paying a Forced Loan.

The foreigners will pay their quota of the forced loan of thirty million dollars, because their business depends upon the payment. The quota of some will amount to from five thousand to fifty thousand dollars. It is understood that ten thousand dollars of the amount goes to pay the soldiers.

Spanish Insults.

As the United States steamer Worcester sailed from Havana, with band playing, a rabble gathered on the wharf, and hissed.

SUMATRA.

An Attack on the Dutch Repulsed.

LONDON, January 22.—Dispatches from Penang report that the Acheenese continued to make desperate resistence to the occupation of their county by the Dutch. They recently attacked the principal position held by invaders, but met with a repulse. The Dutch army has been reinforced.

LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., January 22.—In the House this morning bills were introduced to fine persons who adulterate milk in the sum of twenty-five dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail ten or twenty days, or both; to repeal the act for the disposition of unclaimed costs; to authorize Township Trustees and County Commissioners to pay for materials used by Road Supervisors; to punish such acts as soaping or tampering with steam boilers, and to provide that jurors before Justices' Courts shall receive one dollar per day from the successful party.

Resolutions were offered asking for the passage of acts by Congress for the expansion of the currency and for establishing a National Bureau of Transportation. Both were ordered printed.

In the Senate a bill was introduced for punishing warehouse and commission merchants for converting property of shippers to their own use, by fine and imprisonment.

In the Senate this afternoon the Senate bill repealing the Boesel Railroad law was passed with only one negative vote.

Texas.

AUSTIN, January 22.—The Legislature is working earnestly. It is generally conceded that there will be no Constitutional Convention called. The Legislature will make all necessary laws and repeal obnoxious ones.

Utah.

SALT LAKE, January 22.—A special message from the Governor to the Territorial Legislature states that in the present Legislature there are seven Probate Judges, three County Clerks, ten Mayors of cities, and one Territorial Warden of Penitentiary. He recommended that a law be enacted that a person can hold but one office. He also recommended the passage of a law providing for minority representation.

WILKESBARRE.

Additional Suspension s of Work —A General Organization of Miners Going on.

WILKESBARRE Jan. 22.—Between three and four hundred coal men of the Pittston and Elmira Coal Companies quit work yesterday on account of the non-payment of wages due since October last.

Accounts of meetings to be held among miners for organization in all sections are received here, and but a few days will elapse until this whole region will be more thoroughly organized than for years before.

PHILADELPHIA.

Another Meeting of the Creditors of J. Cooke & Co.

PHILADELPHIA, January 22.—This morning Judge Cadwallader concluded to allow the vote for a committee of creditors of Jay Cooke & Co. to be resumed the same as if there had been no adjournment. Accordingly a meeting of creditors will be held this afternoon, to give all the creditors who have not voted an opportunity to vote for a trustee and a committee under the forty-third section of the bankrupt act. The voting will continue until the 27th inst. It is said that under the assignee the estate would not yield tweny cents on the dollar.

POTTSVLLE.

The Miners' Strike About Ended.

POTTSVILLE, PA., January 22.—The prevailing opinion in the city to-night among business men is that the miners' strike is about over, and that the miners will either accept the $2.50 basis or signify their willingness to compromise. It is predicted that there will be a resumption of work next week. The men in the Wilkesbarre region will probably resume soon at reduced rates. There is to be a meeting held here on Saturday next of men and operators. The probability is that the necessary preliminaries will be made prior to settling the matter, and going to work immediately.

A Battle with Indians.

OMAHA, January

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 97¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 32½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111¼.

EVEN the New York *Tribune* admits that the bill resolved on by the Ways and Means Committee, to legalize the issue of the $44,000,000 reserve, will pass the House with not more than seventy votes against it.

THE new charges against Pinchbeck, the claiming Senator elect, from Louisiana, will, if sustained, dispose of the polititcal considerations involved in his case. He is charged with having used money corruptly, in securing the office. Senator Morton proposes to investigate the charges, and if they are proven true, report against his admission.

STOKELY, Collis, and Smith, have been put in nomination by the Republicans of Philadelphia, for the offices of Mayor, Solicitor, and Receiver of taxes. The *Press* denounces the nominations as having been obtained by fraud. Its argument is that the vote cast was larger than possible in the time allowed. It does not object to the men, but to their associations. We regret that the *Press* should see it necessary to fight the nominations.

At the risk of having the favors of the *Dispatch* withdrawn, we venture to intimate that in its brief rejoinder to us, there were three statements that were "conspicuously inexact." It was a sad thing to put our loving and benevolent contemporary in such a ferment; but now that it is over, let us hope that it will sweetly join us in securing right nominations and a fair showing to the Republican party in the forthcoming city election.

ILLINOIS is in favor of compulsory education, a bill to this effect having passed the lower House of its Legislature. Children between the ages of nine and fourteen must be sent to school three months in the year, and six weeks continuously. The State is to furnish books, and destitute children are to be provided with clothes by the State. Neglect to obey the law, is punishable by fine. While wrong in principle, the law above noticed is the most practicable we have seen.

THE Chief Justice agitation is happily over, Hon. M. R. Waite being confirmed by the Senate for the position. His nomination was received very quietly by the press, the comments offered being few and of a general nature. It was felt to be an acceptable nomination, and few knew much of the history of the nominee. An objection came, here and there, for this reason. But the Senate had the good sense to comprehend that because a man's life may be uneventful, it does not follow that he is lacking in culture and ability. So he was unanimously confirmed.

COMMEND us to the Democratic press for ridiculous bugbears. Says the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, "That the President is seriously considering a breach with his party as the basis of a union with the Democracy, and thence, as the means of securing a third term through a coerced organization of all the liberal and conservative elements of the country, is one of those conjectures which spring from characteristic probabilities." This is a tune that is being sung by quite many Democratic papers. It is utterly absurd, and is not even possible, much less in the list of "characteristic probabilities."

THE estimates for the ensuing year as compared with last, show an advance in the city expenses; but this is less a matter of current expense than of interest, and amounts for permanent improvements. The aggregate increase, aside from what will be derived from the sale of water-extension bonds, amounts to about $250,000. Of this 129,000 are chargeable to water-loan deficiency and West End Gas Company charges, and the street and sewer improvement fund. $160,000 is chargeable to excess of water-loan interest, and other items in the street improvement swell the sum. Improvements aside, and the expenses of the city are reduced.

THE difficulty of so wording the legal tenders of the Government, as to suit the opposition, is absolutely insurmountable. The present issue of greenbacks are criticised because they contain a "promise to pay," the conditions of the promise always left unnoticed, of course, by astute and fair-minded critics. Senator Wright proposed the other day, to remedy this by simply inscribing on the currency,—"United States of America," and under it "one dollar." The Chicago *Tribune* protests against this, that the United States consist of thirty-seven States and eight territories, and a dollar of so much silver, or gold. They can't be satisfied.

THE City Executive Committee meets tomorrow. The list of names, as published by us yesterday, shows, unmistakably, the nature of its "make-up." We are not anxious as to the measures it may propose, if it will kindly consent not to assume prerogatives that do not belong to it. The Primaries and Convention may be called, and if the Committee is anxious to have the legality of the elections tested, or decided upon by the Courts, this may be done. But if it is, there should be no delay in appointing Primaries. If these are appointed, and the necessity for holding them does not arise, it will cost nothing to dispense with them. With the selection of dates, and the arrangement of preliminaries for the coming Primaries and Convention, the duties of the Committee cease. We are gratified that a meeting is to be held tomorrow.

THE MAYOR'S SALARY.

Incidental to the question of city election, is that of the compensation that should be attached to the office of Mayor. We presume it is hardly necessary to expend remark on the new City Charter, as by general consent, it is admitted to be of no effect. Were it likely to be put in force, the subject to which we allude might be considered settled, and in a manner entirely satisfactory to us. But as it is not thus settled, and as whatever change is made, must be arranged this Winter, in order that it may not be done after the new Mayor is inducted into office, we suggest that this is the proper time for taking the subject into consideration. The new Charter meets our views, both as to status and compensation of the Mayoralty. It relieves the Mayor of the duties of committing Magistrate, makes his duties executive, abolishes fees, and fixes a salary that is fair—being neither excessive nor unduly limited. The question is, how shall this now be reached.

As none but general laws can be enacted under the Constitution, we presume that, in the absence of regulation by means of the new City Charter, a law might be enacted, permitting Councils to establish the salary of the Mayor. This might be a general law applicable to all cities. If another and easier method can be thought of, we are ready to agree with it, our object being to reach the result, not to control the method of doing it. In any event it is a proper subject for Councils to take into consideration. We are in a transition state, as regards our Municipal Government, and while we are adapting ourselves to the new Constitution, we can as well re-arrange all our Municipal affairs that need to be changed at all. This done, and we will be prepared to go forward, without unnecessary excitements, in the future. As regards the Mayor, the City has grown sufficiently in population and wealth for two things to be desirable.

1. The office should be made more dignified and honorable. It is now on the same level with the Mayoralty in towns of but ten thousand population. The Mayor is a committing magistrate, and is compelled to devote a large proportion of his time to petty details—the hearing of cases involving brawls and sprees, and low crimes. It makes the office distasteful to persons of refinement, and induces, in consequence, a general scramble on the part of ward politicians, when it is to be filled. We do not say that persons of higher grade do not occasionally become candidates—they do; and this year, the feeling in behalf of reform has brought forward an unusual number of this class. Yet it is true, that ward politicians, of small capacity and less character do not deem it out of place to resort to questionable means to reach the goal of their aspirations, the Mayoralty. But let the office be cleared of its low and contemptible surroundings, and these people would know it is not for them.

2. It should be salaried. It seems hardly necessary to offer an argument in behalf of so obvious a truth. So long as fees form a part of the revenue to be derived from it, so long will poor wretches be caught up and fined for trivial offenses. The office, undoubtedly, has been run for the money there is in it. And the amount supposedly obtained is out of all proportion with the responsibility of the position. Not less than $20,000 a year is gleaned up, in petty fines, from violations of law, of all kinds. The good of the law-breaking class, the well-being of the community, and the honor and standing of the office, have been subordinated to this one thing, of making it "pay." All this should be broken up. Committing magistrates, even, should be salaried, and all temptation taken from them, of administering the law, in particular cases, with a view to money. Above all this should be done in the case of the Mayor. As now is the time when this subject should be disposed of before a new Mayor is even nominated, we submit the subject to the attention of Councils.

OUR CURRENCY NECESSITIES.

We have maintained that the panic of last September was occasioned by deficiency of currency, and insist that unless a large amount is supplied to the country, in some way, we shall have another stringency in the money market next Fall. We have presented facts and arguments, of various kinds, in support of these views, our argument generally being that the growth of the industries and wealth of the country require a larger volume of currency from year to year. The Philadelphia *North American* presents a mass of figures bearing on this subject, of so much interest, that we reproduce them as a part of this article. It takes the period of five years, embraced within the years 1868–73, with a statement of the volume of currency at the close of the war in 1865, as a point of comparison. At this date there was:

Treasury currency, 30th June, 1865, according to Treasurer's report	$ 698,918,800
Add seven-thirty notes, 31st July, 1865	830,000,000
National bank notes, 3d July, 1865	131,452,158
State bank notes, July, 1865 (say)	240,000,000
Total circulation in July, 1865	$1,900,370,958

In 1868, when the currency was reduced to a peace standard, it stood as follows:

Treasury currency, according to Treasurer Spinner, June 30, '68	$ 444,196,262
7 30 notes, (Jan. 1, 1868)	240,291,300
Three per cent. certificates, June 30, 1868	50,000,000
National bank notes, July 6, 1868	294,908,264
State bank notes, July 6, 1868, say	4,000,000
Total circulation in July, 1868	$1,033,395,826

We contrast with this the volume of currency, as it stood in September last:

Treasury currency, 30th Sept., '73	$ 402,923,029
7 30 notes, 30th Sept., 1873	265,500
National bank notes	348,007,958
Total circulation, 30th Sept., '73	$ 751,191,497

The reduction, in the volume of currency, therefore, from 1868 to 1873, was $282,204,329, and from 1865, to 1873, it was, $142,708,461. If to the former of these is added, the increased reserve required, the reduction would be increased by the sum of $14,727,894. As against this reduction, the *American* presents in detail, a mass of figures for which we have not space, showing the increase of various items of wealth, the use or management of which require an increased amount of currency. We summarize as follows, the period embraced being that from 1868 to 1873:

	Per cent.
Increase foreign imports for consumption	$ 225,470,670—47.5
Increase of marketable industrial products	1,785,378,662—14.2
Increase of cost of transportation by railroads	154,000,000—46.5
Increase of cost of construction of railroads	249,251,458—162.
Increase of wealth of the United States	11,715,616,652—45.25
Increase of wages demanded in the South	100,000,000—100.
Aggregate increase in amount of items enumerated	$14,199,717,432—45.8

The argument from these figures is perfectly clear. If the ratio between the demand for currency in 1868 and in 1873, is considered, on the basis of the supply for 1868, we should have at this time $1,506,691,114. To meet this supply there was, in September last, but $751,191,497, or $755,499,627 less than was needed. We purposely avoid amplifying this argument at this time, preferring that our readers should consider it in the condensed shape in which we have placed it. We believe, from various tests applied to the figures given above, that they are closely correct. They tell just one story—that the industries of the country are crippled because of a lack of currency supply.

IT is not a new thing to say that the press of this country is an element of power and control in the Government. This trite truth was illustrated Wednesday, in connection with the confirmation of Mr. Waite. The Senate delayed action, as much as else, to learn what the press would say; and finding its voice for confirmation, ratified it by a unanimous vote. Events frequently occur that illustrate the correctness of this remark. Such influence carries with it a corresponding responsibility, and, we think this is sufficiently appreciated for the press, as a rule, to carefully weigh its utterances, and to seek thus, to lead public opinion aright.

HUMOROUS.

"THE cause of Woman Suffrage"—Scarcity of husbands.

AN epigrammatic female says that male is only male spelt wrongly. Very wrongly.

ONE great difference between Byron and Burns in early youth was that the one was a Harrow boy, the other a ploughboy.

A DOG put out of court by order of the bench, is said to have "cast a glance at the judge for the purpose of being able to identify him on some future occasion."

Now we understand what it meant when the President was reported to have a great Waite on his mind in connection with the Chief Justiceship.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

NASBY's paper has come out in favor of compulsory education. And who can "under at it, when the lack of early edication is so painfully evident in Petroleum's spelling!

THE Chicago *Tribune* says Caleb Cushing, as a child, probably thought it was hard to learn his letters. As a man, he thinks learn them and tell the Senate about them."

AN Irish glazier was putting a pane of glass into a window, when a groom who was standing by began joking him, telling him to mind and put in plenty of putty. The Irishman bore the banter for some time, but at last silenced his tormenter with: "Arrah, now be off wid ye, or else I'll put a pane in yer head without any putty."

THE SIAMESE TWINS.

The Death of Chang and Eng—Sketch of their Lives—The Wives and Families of the Twins—Their Domestic Infelicity and Mental Characteristics.

The death of Chang and Eng, the Siamese Twins, at Mount Aiery, North Carolina, and the circumstances attending their last hours, have already been furnished our readers. It was unfortunate that no physician having sufficient confidence in himself was present when they died, to attempt the separation of the connecting link of flesh that bound the twins. Could this effort have been made the correctness of the theory that some medical authorities have held that it would have been possible to preserve the life of the surviving twin at the death of the other might have been vindicated.

Chang and Eng were about sixty-two years of age, they having been born in the year 1811, in a little village on the coast of Siam. Their parents caught and sold fish for a livelihood. The physical peculiarity of the twins was a broad connecting band of flesh uniting them by the xiphoid region of the breast. This band was about four inches thick and two in breadth. It was flexible and possessed the faculty of extension to a certain degree, so that the twins could face each other or turn back to back. While each twin was master of his own physical feelings and sensations without regard to the other, they shared in any pain which might have been produced by pinching or otherwise injuring the center of this fleshy band. It was said of them that their respiration and circulation were the same as were their waking and sleeping hours, and, to a great degree, their joys and sorrows, anger and mental pain, ideas and desires. Curiosities so great as they were were inevitably destined to find their way from the obscurity of their Siamese home to the larger and more profitable field of the United States and Europe. They therefore came to this country in 1829, when they were eighteen years old, and were exhibited everywhere throughout the United States, exciting the wonder of the public and the curiosity of scientists and physicians.

IN BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

Barnum got the twins in 1850, and for several years they were shown in his old museum. At that time they spoke English very imperfectly. They were below the medium size. Chang was larger than Eng and looked several years younger. He was, too, the mental superior of his brother, although both were ignorant, and had intelligence that scarcely rose above low cunning. Their faces were peculiarly repelling, yellow in hue, and closely resembling those of the Chinese cigar sellers of Chatham street. Chang was the most robust and good natured. Eng was often sick, and always morose and peevish. They had a sleeping room in the museum as did the other curiosities, and one night a rumpus was heard in it. On breaking open the door, the twins were found fighting. Eng was on the floor, underneath Chang, who was choking him. As a rule, however, Chang was more forbearing than the irritable disposition of his brother warranted. They played checkers together sometimes, and took lessons in English with slow results. Their pay was $100 a week, which they equitably divided and put into savings banks. They never visited their home, and seemed to have no care for their family. When Eng was sick Chang nursed him; but perhaps did so from selfish motives, as the serious illness of one made it necessary for the well one also to go to bed. Chang had something of an appreciative vein of fun, and liked to give senseless answers, in his broken English, to the numberless questions of visitors. They remained with Barnum until they had them saved about $40,000 each. Growing tired of show life, they decided to settle down in a warmer part of the United States.

THEIR MARRIAGE AND WIVES.

In their travels they had been in North Carolina, and its climate had pleased them. So they bought two plantations, and secured wives to complete their domestic establishment. Here they took the surname of Bunker. They were then bachelors of forty-four. They married English sisters, aged twenty-six and twenty-eight. The girls had been servants, and it is said that a Lancashire dialect still clings to them. The making of the double match involved much trouble, for although the twins were not unduly exacting, it was hard to find those who were willing and as all desirable. There was no love-making before the engagement, the courting was done by proxy and correspondence, and the ladies had seen their future husbands only at a show in London when they accepted the offer of marriage. The twins based their choice upon likenesses forwarded by their agent, who gave assurances of the respectability of the girls. All having been arranged they were brought to America, the twins paying their own expenses, and the marriage was solemnized quietly in Salisbury. The wives were not beautiful, but were strong, healthy English working girls. The domestic lives of the couples were peculiar. Each family had its own house, servants, and domestic establishment. The plantations were owned and managed separately, although in matters of consequence Chang was usually the master. The wives lived entirely at their respective homes, and their husbands alternated—staying one week at Chang's house, and the next week at Eng's. Each looked after his plantation and other business during the weeks of living at his own place, and the visiting brother was not supposed to interfere. The wives did not agree very well, and the strangely tied families quarrelled so seriously that the sisters frequently had periods of complete estrangement, lasting for weeks at a time.

MARRIED LIFE.

So, although Chang and Eng were rich, they did not live happily. Mrs. Chang had the first child, and it was a deaf mute. The families increased rapidly, until Chang had six children and Eng five. Of these children four never heard or spoke, although in other respects all were strong and not deformed. Eight are living, the oldest a daughter of seventeen, having lately been married to the lessee of a neighboring plantation. About eight years ago Chang became converted in a religious revival, and Eng also embracing the belief, they joined the Baptist Church. They were regular in their attendance thereafter, and retained their standings as good Christians. Their tempers, however, were not improved by the spiritual change, and before the emancipation their slaves were the most whipped of any in the region. The rebellion freed their slaves and otherwise impaired their wealth. To repair their losses they again exhibited themselves throughout the country but they were only moderately successful owing partially to a rapacity which prevented managers from having anything to do with them. A greater curiosity had sprung up, too, in the two-headed girl—two negro children from South Carolina—who are joined at the hips. Chang and Eng had grown uglier as they had grown older, the latter especially being wrinkled, thin, and bent. Their tempers were soured, and they quarreled with each other constantly. They had gained greatly in intelligence, however, and were more sensitive to the gaze of the crowd. They also retained strong secession proclivities. During their absence their wives managed the plantations. Those of the children who were not deaf mutes were sent to school, and are now well educated. Before their last exhibition here the twins had been again in Europe.

UNION IN DEATH.

The cause of their moroseness as they grew older is believed to have been the probability of the fatal effect of one's death upon the other. The idea of separating them by a surgical operation has been often broached, but physicians had generally agreed it would kill them. Therefore each was haunted with a dread of being bound to his dead brother, with almost a certainty of dying under any attempt to sever him from the corpse. While in Paris and London, they consulted the most eminent surgeons. One experiment, however, dashed all hope of separate existence. The ligature was compressed until all circulation of blood between them was stopped. Eng soon fainted, and a removal of the compress was necessary to prevent death. This proved that neither could sustain a separate circulation of the blood, and to have cut the ligature would have killed both. With this knowledge they returned to their homes and lived as they had done before. Later the health of Eng grew worse, and Chang was frequently obliged, although well himself, to keep to his bed with his sick brother. But about a year ago Chang suffered a paralytic stroke, from which time his health was the worse of the two. He took to drink as a relief from suffering, and the lives of the twins grew wretched indeed.

Another Remarkable Case.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

The death of the Siamese twins has called forth, as might have been expected, several physiological comments of more or less interest. You will allow me to contribute to the general stock of human phenomena the following well authenticated fact: In the year of our Lord, 1828, in the village of Poyntspass, county of Armagh, Ireland, Mrs. O'Reilly, aged forty-two years and seven months, was safely delivered of three sons, all connected by a band or ligature, in every particular resembling that which vitally bound the Siamese twins.

Sir Astley Cooper and Dr. Abernethy hastened over from London, and after a professional investigation of the extraordinary case, declared their reluctance to attempt a surgical separation. These three Armagh brothers (not Roman or Alban) lived until they reached the age of ten years. Dean Carter, of Tandaragee, read the service of the English Church at their grave. I need hardly add that they died simultaneously. Dr. Priestly and others will, I presume, remember or recollect this matter. J. M.

P. S.—I cannot forbear remarking that the writer was born on the same day and in close proximity with the O'Reillys.

PITTSBURGH, January 22, 1874.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

ST. LOUIS has 8,400 dogs on her registry list.

LONDON was enveloped in a fog yesterday.

TEXAS boasts of the superfine quality of its flour.

MISSOURI paid $2,091,775 for its schools last year.

COLORADO is becoming a favorite resort of aristocratic English sportsmen.

A BILL for the abolition of capital punishment is before the California Legislature.

TEN years from now, the Boston *Globe* says, the Hoosac tunnel will be in a decade condition.

THE Massachusetts State tax of $2,500,000 had all been collected on the 1st inst., except about $2 500.

THE Carlisle *Herald* is seventy-four years old, and the Pittsburgh GAZETTE is fourteen years older—88.

DURING 1873, there were 2,400 postal cards deposited in the mail boxes of Chicago which were not addressed.

THE law association of St. Louis rejected an applicant for admission, the other day, because he had advertised to procure divorces "with secrecy anti-dispatch."

FROG-EATERS will do well to think twice before they despise the warning given by a Vermonter, who affirms that the indulgence of his appetite in this direction has covered his hands with warts.

IN Toledo, Ohio, a switchman in the employ of the Lake Shore Railroad Company was run over and instantly killed while switching cars on the middle ground yesterday morning. He leaves a wife and two children.

A cable dispatch states that the Samana Bay Company has negotiated in London a loan of five million dollars, and as a part of the negotiations the company agree to take up the Hartmount bonds, which had been repudiated by the Baez Government.

A TRADESMAN advertises anti-breach of promise ink, and says that writing with this ink disappears before one month, thus avoiding the system of ridicule to which old and young promise-breakers are now exposed.

A SEVENTY-FOUR year old Illinoisan bought a foot stove in Jacksonville the other day, and was quite indignant when some one suggested that it was for himself. It was for his mother, ninety-four years old, and still in vigorous health.

THE Richmond *Enquirer* says that hundreds of well-to-do families in England are preparing to emigrate to Virginia in the Spring, thinking it better to purchase lands in the Old Dominion than to lease them in England at the annual rental of $35 per acre.

A FORTUNE greater than that realized from the mowing machine or Colt's revolver awaits the man whose inventive genius devises a plan whereby the fire from the furnace will not only heat the house but cook the dinner, and in fact, supply all the wants of artificial heat.

A CALL for a council of Congregational Churches in New York has been authorized, in an emergency, by Dr. Buddington's church, to advise on the whole subject involved in the recent correspondence by churches, of which Revs. Messrs. Starrs, Budington and Beecher are the pastors.

A PARIS correspondent, who it is safe to wager is a horrid man, says it is a current jest there that no titled person may be too old or ugly or impoverished but that he may hope to pick up an American girl who will give heaps of dollars to become Madame la Duchesse or Madame la Baronne. He has probably been reading up Sardou.

THE word "Mizpah," frequently used on engagement rings, means literally a sentinal. It is used in Genesis XXXI, when a covenant is made between Jacob and his father-in-law, Laban; and they made a heap of stone as a witness to it, which they called mizpah, Laban saying "The Lord watch between me and thee when we are absent from one another."

IT is said that in answer to the advertisement put forth by the Shakers at Mount Lebanon, N. Y., for men, women and children, some two hundred letters have been received, two-thirds of which were from young men, and an influx of converts is expected. Advertising for new believers is an odd idea, but the Shakers are shrewd. A good many wretched people will think, at such a time, that a comfortable home for life, "where want never comes," is cheaply bought by subscribing to a not-repulsive creed, and trying to lead an upright, if humdrum life.

AT Portland, (Me.), recently, a gentleman dropped a glove on the street; as it was an old one, he thought he would leave it, and walked along. In a moment he felt the cold nose of a dog touch his hand, and looking down, saw a large Newfoundland dog looking up in his face. Paying no attention he passed along, but he had not proceeded far when the dog touched him again. A third time this was repeated, when a hackman sang out: "You have lost something, and the dog wants you to go and get it." The gentleman retraced his steps, recovered the mitten, and the dog was satisfied.

THE full text of the Prussian Civil Rights bill proves it not so stringent and objectionable as was at first supposed. It is very little after all but our license law. It applies of course to all denominations equally, and simply provides that all marriages to be legal must be registered before the civil magistrate of the district in which they occur. A registration of births and deaths is also required. The law has created much opposition, which seems to us exceedingly foolish. The same thing, that the Prussian law demands, is done here in the United States every day as a matter of course.

THE master of the British Mint has addressed a circular to the London bankers, asking their opinion with reference to calling in one or both of two silver coins now in circulation. The choice lies between the florin or two shillings pieces, worth about 48 cents gold, and the half crown, worth two shillings and six pence, or 60 cents gold. The coins are nearly the same in size and value, and one is said to be frequently mistaken for the other. The florin is a comparitively new coin, having been first issued about twenty years ago. It is the tenth part of a pound sterling, and was issued as a sort of compromise with the advocates of a decimal system of coinage in England.

A RESIDENT of Newark claims to have utilized electricity as a motive power. His invention can be roughly described as a brass wheel that rotates within a metallic circle. Soft iron bars, connected with flat coils of wire, stud the outer edge of the wheel and the inner edge of the framework. When a battery is applied, the bars become magnets. They are so arranged that their action and reaction causes the wheel to rotate. The inventor has three machines in operation, and is having the fourth built. This last is to be of forty-horse power. It is expected to consume 160 ounces of zinc per day. The difficulty with all such machines hitherto has been the cost and care involved in running them. This one is claimed to be both simple and cheap.

THE English Mining Record Office has just issued its annual statement of the mineral produce of the United Kingdom for the year 1872. From 301 mines 123,497,316 tons of coal were extracted; 266 iron mines gave 16,584,857 tons of ore, of a value of £7,774,874; 117 copper do., £91,983 do do.; 162 tin, £14,266 do.; 455 lead, £83,908; 63 zinc, £18,542; 35 iron pyrites (sulphur ores), £65,916; 15 arsenic, 5171 15; 3 wolfram, 88 tons 5 cwt.; 3 manganese, 7,758 tons; 25 barytes, 9092.17 tons, and of salt, 1,309,497 of a value of £654,748. From the above ores 6,741,929 tons of pig iron was obtained, 5,703 tons of copper, 9,560 do. tin, 60,455 do. of lead, 628,920 ounces of silver, and 5,191 tons of zinc. The total value of coals and minerals was £70,193,416. The mineral produce has increased in value from £57,322,000 to £70,193,000, upward of twenty per cent., without any corresponding increase in quantities, the main cause of which lies in the increased cost of coal. Pig iron has increased from £16,668,000 to £18,540,000, although the quantity has only increased from 6,627,000 to 6,742,000 tons; three tons of coal are used for each ton of pig iron produced.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1863.

ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $778,351 56.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. E. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES—ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALES.

Imported	Dublin Porter, English Porter and Brown Stout;
direct	Also,
by	Old Cognac Brandy, Rare Old Rye Whisky, Port Wine, Sherry Wine, Old Jamaica Rum.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

Remember the place,

JOSEPH BROWNE'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth (old St. Clair) street.

PERSONAL.

PAREPA ROSA is seriously ill.

MRS. ISABELLA BEECHER HOOKER says Susan B. Anthony is the John Hampden of America.

MRS. WAITE, wife of the new Chief Justice, is a handsome, stylish woman, fond of society.

THE Archbishop of Santiago declares that female voices in the choir are dangerous to true piety and devotion.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL PHILLIP H. SHERIDAN and Col. George A. Forsyth, United States army, are in New York.

MINISTER BANCROFT is not popular among the American students at Berlin, because he declines to preside at their festivals.

GENERAL TOM THUMB and wife, and Commodore and Minnie Warren, are at their old and interesting work—that of completing a tour around the world.

HANDS VON BULOW, the great pianist, "knows by heart" and plays from memory nearly four hundred musical compositions, many of them very long and intricate ones.

COMPTROLLER GREEN, District Attorney Morris of Brooklyn and Speaker Husted of New York, have each received one of those mysterious boxes. Husted left his in the bath-tub over night before opening it, which spoiled one hundred good cigars.

GOV. TAYLOR, of Wisconsin, was born in Connecticut, left a poor orphan in infancy, went to New York at an early age, and thence to Ohio, where he engaged in farming and teaching. He settled in Wisconsin in 1848, and has filled various public offices.

SAMUEL M. GOODMAN, the Pawtucket manufacturer, missing since December 23, has found himself in Liverpool. After reaching New York he remembers nothing until he found himself at sea in a steamer. It is a curious coincidence that he was financially embarrassed.

ON dit, that a young married lady of moderate means, Mrs. Josie E. Burrill, formerly of Maine, but now of Massachusetts, was much surprised a few days ago at a bequest of $50,000 from a very old and eccentric bachelor uncle, a resident of Montreal for about forty years.

THE Chicagoans look up to their townsmen, Nelson Morris and Isaac and D. Waixel, as the cattle kings of the world. Morris shipped 185,822 live cattle during the year ending November 24, 1873, and the Waixels have shipped 100,000, worth $6,800,000, at Chicago during the year just closed.

HENRY FAWCETT, the blind member of Parliament for Brighton, England, has written a pamphlet to prove that wages have not risen, while the cost of living has largely increased in that country during the last twenty-five years. Professor Fawcett is a distinguished political economist, and his statement is attracting much attention.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

BRICKS adapted for ordinary building purposes are made in England from the refuse of the coal mines.

A MACHINE which performs the operations of rolling, sowing and harrowing simultaneously has been invented in Dublin.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, has a new paper-mill for which quantities of straw are purchased that would otherwise be almost valueless.

THE East Indian Government has given employment to people in the district threatened with famine, and in this way has already succeded in irrigating 120,000 acres of land.

THE gradual change in the course of trade which the Union Pacific Railroad is effecting is further indicated by ten carloads of coffee having recently been sent from San Francisco to Chicago.

DURING the past year there were exported from New York 20,700 barrels of shoe pegs, valued at over $90,000, and 1,340 cases of shoe nails, valued at $16,000, while the import of shoe bristles during the same time amounted to nearly $3,000.

DUBUQUE, in Iowa, has a Manufacturers' Aid Association devoted to promoting the prosperity of that city by diffusing information about it and holding meetings for the discussion of local interests. Similar societies in other places would likewise do good.

THE North Chicago rolling mill, which has had considerable trouble from strikes, has employed a large number of hands, requiring each man to sign an agreement to join no combination with other workmen looking to any interference with the management of the works of the mill, but to deal with all matters with the company in person, and to give two weeks' notice of intention to leave, or else to forfeit all pay due.

THERE is a phenomenon at Newport, Kentucky. It is a strike that is at least ten times silllier than the average. The Swift Iron Works of that city usually employ 700 men. Of these, 500 are now on a strike. Because their wages were cut down? No. Because they were obliged to work too long? No; but because their six "bosses," who have been getting $20 to $40 a day (they were paid by the ton), are to receive hereafter only the rates given in all other cities. For the sake of forcing the master to give six overseers extortionate wages, 500 men refuse to work. Their days, which might yield many of them $5 apiece, are spent in loafing around saloonhouses and threatening 200 fellows who will not strike. There have already been some bad cases of terrorism. Meanwhile their wives and children beg and starve.

TO RUPTURED PEOPLE.

To the general public the subject of rupture or hernia is a matter of very little interest. To one-sixth of the male portion of the community, however, it is a matter of grave and serious import, as that proportionate number are afflicted with that direful malady. Many of those afflicted are hardly aware of the fact that they are so; and there are others again who are apt to mistake rupture for some other disease, and again some other disease for rupture. In a displacement of the kind of which we are writing it is a serious fault to be in error. A delay of one day in procuring medical relief has often been at the expense of a life. Those who read this, will thank us for the knowledge of the fact, that there is a relief in every case, and a cure in many cases, in which a cure may be thought impossible. We invite all persons who are ruptured or who suspect themselves to be so, to call and procure the right kind of an appliance or ascertain if an appliance is necessary. Trusses at lower prices than anywhere in the city, at DR. KEYSER'S, 167 Liberty street. Office private.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hutchison & Co.

Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. FABER,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

JOHN STEWART.....ROBT. H. PATTERSON
ROBT. H. PATTERSON & CO
LIVERY, SALE AND
Commission Stables
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA

H. WARD,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
No. 269 Franklin Street, Allegheny.
Ask your Grocer for
WARD'S BREAD.

HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO., 349 LIBERTY STREET, Have in Store for Sale, and to arrive
5 cars prime Oats,
10 cars Shelled Corn,
10 cars prime New Ear Corn,
2 cars Wheat,
100 sacks prime Timoty Seed,
10,000 Heavy Striped India Sacks, to which we invite the attention of the trade.
Pittsburgh, November 1, 1873.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
165, 167 and 169,
FEDERAL STREET,
Allegheny City.
Gents' Neckties, Scarfs and Boas
COLLARS, CUFFS, WRISTBANDS,
Linen Shirt Fronts, &c., &c.,
White Shirts, Colored Shirts,
New Pattern Chintz Shirts,
Gloves, Handkerchiefs, &c.
Ladies' Department!
NEW HATS AND BONNETS,
BONNET SHAPES in Latest Styles
TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS,
FLOWERS, &c., &c.
HAMBURG
Edgings and Embroideries,
Laces, Ruffling, Plaiting,
Ruchings, &c., &c.
LISLE and KID GLOVES
Lawn, Lace and Linen Handkerchiefs,
Linen Collars and Cuffs, Entirely New.
Cet and Gold Jewelry
ORNAMENTS, SLEEVE BUTTONS, BRACELETS, &c., &c.
NEW GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

SPECIAL BARGAINS
Cheaper than Ever.
Buy Goods now as they will
Certainly Advance.
Our Stock is Still Full and Complete.
Many Good Bargains
In our Dress Goods Department marked down to still lower prices to close out.
CALL AND SEE

Our 12½ cent Dress Goods,	
Our 15 cent Dress Goods,	
Our 18¾ cent Dress Goods,	
Our 25 cent Dress Goods,	
Our 25 cent Dress Goods.	

All about one-half former prices—some splendid bargains among them.
Special Bargains,
At 8c, Good Dark Ginghams.
At 10c, Wide Sheeting Muslins.
At 12½c, Lonsdale Bleached Muslins.
At 8c, some of the Best Prints.
At 18¾c, Good Style Yoconi Repps.
At 25c, Wide Merino Plaids.
At 50c, All Wool Colored Merinos.

Furs.	Furs.	Furs.	Furs.
Muffs.	Muffs.	Muffs.	Muffs.
Boas.	Boas.	Boas.	Boas.
Sets.	Sets.	Sets.	Sets.

To close out at very low prices.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,
AND
26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

HENRY M'CALLUM,
CARPETS.
NO. 51 FIFTH AVENUE.
THE OPPORTUNITY
Presents itself to consumers to reap a benefit out of the ruin brought on the manufacturers by the panic in prices. All Goods at
Much Lower Prices
THAN HERETOFORE.
Bargains in
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths, &c.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,

23 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS
REDUCED!
Brussels, Very Low.
Tapestries, Very Low.
2 and 3 Plies, Very Low.
Ingrains, Very Low
Oil Cloths, Very Low.
Window Shades Very Low.
Mattings, Very Low.

Bovard, Ross & Co.,

21 Fifth Avenue

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS!

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, - - $250,000.
Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
ANDREW L. MCFARLANE, President.
JAMES A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.
DIRECTORS.
Andrew L. McFarlane, W. B. Lupton,
T. Donnhoff, J. P. Smith,
Frank Kehne, Jno. W. Harper,
M. W. Sackett, Sam'l A. Long,
John G. McConnell, Solicitor.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - 127,000
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all Parts of the United States and Canada. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Joseph Lang, Paul Hogue, Christ. Siebert, P. Habermann, A. Groetzinger, President.
Joseph Laurant, Cashier

International Bank,
Corner Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
Pays Interest on Deposits.
6 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards.
Special agreements relating to interest made.
Notes and Bills Purchased.
W. H. MECHLING, President,
WM. NEEB, Vice President.
F. K. MOORE Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
John Watt, W. H. Mechling,
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C. H. Love, J. C. Anderson,
W. McKee, C. Schiefeyer,
James Irvin.
NWF

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, Jan. 23, 1874.

The clear, bright day, yesterday, imparted activity to the market, the operations of lenders and borrowers being much larger than on previous days. The status of the market was not changed, money being easy, and fully equal to the demand. There was a trifle more activity in local stocks. Real estate operations are rather in the renting than selling line, there being an unusual number of properties in the market for the season of the year. The rates rule low. We heard of properties yesterday, which have been held at $800, that are now offered at $700 a year; others that are offered $50 to $100 less than former rates. This refers to dwellings, and not to business places.

As indicating the difference between the monetary condition at the East and West, we quote from journals in Philadelphia and Chicago, to show the contrast in the markets: The Philadelphia *Ledger* says of the market in that city: "The money market steadily tends to greater ease. Yesterday call loans were plenty at 6 per cent., strictly first class two name paper at 6@7 per cent., fairly first class single name paper at 7@8 per cent., loans on Government collateral at 5@6 per cent, on first class bonds or stocks at 6@7 per cent, on second class bonds or stocks at 8@10 per cent."

In contrast with this the Chicago *Tribune* claims that in that city "There has not been much relaxation in the money market yet, but the tendency in that direction, the cause being an increase in the supply of exchange made against shipments of grain, and some influx of money from the country in the way of merchants' collections, and of amounts sent in by country banks to loan on collaterals or invest it in commercial paper in the open market. But it cannot be expected that there will be any very great increase of loanable funds in this market until the pork packers and speculators ship off and sell part of the several million dollars' worth of pork and cut meats now being held by them. The banks are accommodating all their regular customers at 10 per cent. but are taking very little outside paper. In the open market money is to be had at 12 per cent. on prime collaterals, though 15 per cent. is paid in many instances.

Stocks were unsettled and lower yesterday, during much of the day, the reason being the attempt to realize profits, with a view to purchases at lower figures. The inflation measures in Congress have excited no perceptible influence in the stock market, and will not, there being in New York an ample supply funds for the speculative purposes.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	We'day.	Thursday.
Gold closed at	111¾	111¾
U. S. 5[xx]—1881—coupons	118	118¼
Do., do. 1881.	117¾	117¾
5-20 1865	117¾	117¾
5-20—1864	116¼	116¼
" 1865	116¾	117¾
" 1865 new.	116¾	116¾
" 1867.	117	117¼
" 1868—coupons.	117	117¼
10-40's	113¾	113¾
10-40's—coupons	114	114
Currency 6's	114½	114¾
New 5 per cents	112¾	112¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	104½	104¾
Erie	48¾	47
C. C. & I. C.		31¾
St. Paul.	48¾	47¾
Do. preferred	72¾	72¾
Michigan Southern	79¾	79¾
Do. Guaranteed	90¾	91
North Western Common	61	60¾
Do. preferred	72¾	72¾
Rock Island	104¾	104¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	88½	88¾
Pacific Mail	42¾	41¾
Western Union Telegrap	76¾	76¾
Ohio & Mississippi	34¾	34¾
Union Pacific	36¾	34½
Toledo & Wabash	54¾	53¾
Harlem	125	125
Chicago and Alton	98	96
Adams Express	96½	96¾
American Express	65¾	65¾
U. S. Express	68¾	70
W., Fargo & Co. Express	69	70
I. C.	101¾	101¾
Fort Wayne	91¾	91¾

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 18 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

	We'day.	Thursday
Penna. Central	47¾	47¾
Reading	55¾	56¾
United Cos. of N. J.	122½	122
Oil Creek	16¾	16¾
Lehigh Valley	58¾	59
Central Transportation	43¾	44¾
Empire do.	50	51
A. V. R. R. 7-30	93	93
Penna. scrip dividend	94¾	94¾

New York, January 22, 1874.

The customs receipts were $295,000. The Treasury disbursements were $142,000. The day has been very quiet in Wall street, except as to sterling, which is strong and higher, closing at 483¾ for sixty days, and 486¼@487 for sight. Money was easy at 5@6. Gold ranged 111¾@111¾, and closed at 111¾. The carrying rates were 4@5¾. The clearings amounted to $45,000,000. Government bonds were quiet and nominal. Governments were firm. Stocks were weaker, and declined early in the day ¾@1¾, but afterwards made a general recovery of ¾@1¾ and closed steady. The principal dealings were in Pacific Mail, Union Pacific, Lake shore, New York Central, Wabash and Pacific Mail. The sales between ten and two o'clock amounted to 120,000 shares, of which 28,500 were Western Union, 26,400 Union Pacific, 5,200 Wabash, 9,600 Pacific Mail, 22,000 Lake Shore, and 8,400 New York Central.

Governments.—U. S. coupons, 1881, 118¾; 5 20's, '62, 114¾; do. '64, 116¼; do. '65, 117¼; do. new, 117¾; do. '67, 117¾; do. '68, 117¾; new, 5's, 112¾; 10 40's, 114; Currency 6's, 114¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri, 93; Tennessee, old, 80; do. new, 79¼; Virginia, new, 50; do. old, 42; North Carolina old 28; do. new, 18.

Stocks.—Canton, 72; Western Union Telegraph Co., 75¾; Quicksilver, 28; Adams Express, 94¾; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 69¼; American Express, 61; United States Express, 68¼; Pacific Mail, 41¾; New York Central, 105¼; Erie, 47; do. preferred, 74; Harlem, 125; do. preferred, 157½; Michigan Central, 79¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 80¾; Northwestern common, 60¾; do. preferred, 72½; Rock Island, 104¾; New Jersey Central, 99¾; St. Paul 47¾; do preferred, 72¾; Toledo & Wabash, 53¾; do. preferred, 70; Ft. Wayne, 91¾; Terre Haute, 13; do. preferred, 31; Chicago & Alton, 108; do. preferred, 110; Ohio & Mississippi, 34¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 77½; Burlington & Quincy, 105¾; Lake Shore, 79½; Panama, 31¾; Illinois Central, 101¾; Union Pacific, 34¾; Central Pacific, 95¾; Union, 85¾; Hartford & Erie, 2¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 101¾.

LONDON, January 22—5 P. M.—The proportion of the bank reserve to the liabilities, which was last week 48¾ per cent., is now 47¾. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £10,000. Consols: Money 92@92¼; account 92¾@92¾; 5-20s '65, 105¾; preferred '67, 108¼; 10-40s, 106½; new 5s, 102¾; New York Central, 95½; Erie, 42¾; preferred, 70.

PARIS, January 22—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 18,285,000 francs. Rentes 58f 17½c.

FRANKFORT, January 22.—5 20s '62, 97¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, January 22, 1874.

The general produce trade continues moderately active, although there is still plenty of room for improvement; dealers very generally report that there has been a very decided improvement this month, and the indications are that it will continue to improve from this on. There is a steady demand for grain and groceries, and while the inquiry is mainly for small lots, there is a very fair volume of business in the aggregate. In regard to sugars, the only noticeable change we have to note is a further advance in Roasted Coffee.

APPLES—The demand is reported rather better, but there has been no recent change in prices; $2@3.50 ₱ brl. for common to good Ohio, and $4@4.50 for prime to choice Southern State.

APPLE BUTTER—8@10c ₱ gall.

BEANS—The demand is perhaps a little better, but prices remain as last noted; $2@2.25.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3¼@4c.

BUTTER—Is coming in more freely; several large consignments have been received within the past 24 hours, but as yet there is no accumulation, and prices are fully sustained; common to fair, 25@28c; good to prime, 30@32c; fancy choice, 37@38. The general feeling among dealers is that these prices cannot be sustained any length of time.

COUNTRY LARD—8@9c ₱ lb.

CRANBERRIES—Are selling in a regular way at 10@12½ ₱ bu., according to quality.

CHEESE—The market is still reported firm, with regular jobbing sales at 15@15½ for prime Ohio factory, and 15½@16 for New York Goshen.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples still quoted at 8@9c. as to quality. Peaches, halves, 12@13c; peeled, 18@20. Blackberries, 12@13.

EGGS—The market continues dull, and notwithstanding the arrivals recently have been comparatively light, prices are weak and droopy; fresh quoted at 23@25, and pickled, 15@18.

FLOUR—The market has been rather dull during the past few days, and with continued liberal arrivals, stocks are accumulating; prices, however, are firm and fully sustained. Spring wheat, Hungarian, $7@7.25; red winters, $8@8.50; white, $9@10. Rye Flour, $5.50@5.75.

GRAIN—The market for Wheat is quiet and unchanged; No 1 red, $1.50@1.55; good to prime Pennsylvania and Ohio red, and $1.70@1.75 for white —sale of 4 cars amber reported at $1.72½. The Oat market is firm with a steady demand, but prices remain unchanged; we continue to quote at 53@55, as to quality. Ear Corn is coming in more freely but the demand is fully equal to the supply, and consequently are fully sustained, 70@73. New shelled quotable at 52@53, and old at 58@60. There is some inquiry for Rye, and prices are higher, 95@81. Barley—one firm here reports having disposed recently in different lots of seven thousand bushels western spring at prices ranging from $1.35 to $1.55, according to quality.

GROCERIES—Trade continues fairly active, and excepting Sugars, everything is firm. Coffees are still as ever; roasted has been advanced another ½c which makes it up to 20c. The partial failure of the crop has made it possible for speculators to control the market price of the staple, and some well informed parties predict an advance to 35c gold, in New York. Sugars continue dull and weak, with a drooping tendency. Choice New Orleans Molasses is firmly claimed, is too low in this market taking the price at New Orleans as a basis.

SUGARS—Patent Cut Loaf, 12¼; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 11¾ to 11¾; Standard A, 10¾; Ex. C, 10¼; Circle C, 10; Franklin Extra C, 9¾; Standard C, 9½; Yellow C, 9¼; Yellow Sugars, 8 to 8¾ as to quality.

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 20@24; good to prime, 18@22; fair, 16@18. Roasted 1 pound packages, 26c; loose, 25¾.

MOLASSES—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 75c fair to prime old, 65@70.

SYRUPS—Extra White Drips, 70c; Sugar Drips, 60c; Amber, 60@65; lower grades, 55@60, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Patna, 8¾c; Rangoon, 7¾.

HOMINY—$5@5.50 ₱ brl.

HAY—Baled continues to come in freely, and with no improvement in the demand, the supply is accumulating and prices are weak, although without quotable change, $18@23 ₱ ton, according to quality.

ONIONS—In light supply, and quoted firm at $6 to $8 ₱ brl.

POTATOES—Prime Peach Blows quoted at $1.2 @1.25 ₱ bushel in a jobbing way, and $1.10 @1.15 on track.

POTATOES—Is dull, in consequence of the warm weather, and as the most of it presents a bad appearance, dealers report that old stock is hard to dispose of at any price.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar cured Hams, 13 lb. 12¾, Ex. Sugar Cured Shoulders, 9¾; Sugar cured Breakfast Bacon, 11¾c. Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 16. Beef tongues, $12 ₱ dozen. Bacon Shoulders, per lb., 8¾c. Bacon Side Sides, 10¾c. Bacon Short Rib Sides, 9c. Bacon Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c. Mess Pork, $16.75 per barrel. Refined Lard for summer use, in tres, 10¾. Do. half bbls, 10¾c. Do. bbls, 11¼c. In caddies, 12c. In 5 pail cans, 11¾c. Do. do. in 3 lb. pails 13c. ₱ pound. Do. in 5 lb. pails, 12¾. Do in 3 lb. pails, 13¼. Ham Sausage, 10.

RAGS—Quoted at 2½@3c.

SALT—Quoted at $1.50 ₱ brl. by the car load, and $1.85 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS—There is some inquiry for both Clover and Timothy Seeds, and the former may be quoted at $5.25@6 per bushel, and the latter at $3.50@3.75. Flax Seed, $1.85@1.90

TALLOW—Quoted at 6@6½.

WHISKY—Highwines, $1.08@1.09 ₱ gallon.

WOOL—There is still considerable inquiry and the market is firm, although prices remain about as last quoted, pulled, 37@42. Fleece, 40@50, as to quality and condition. Deniers report fine wools little left in first hands is held away above the market.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, THURSDAY, January 22, 1873.

CATTLE.

The market was moderately active to-day, but in view of the full supply and unfavorable weather, the feeling was scarcely as strong as it was yesterday, and while we do not know that such was the case, slight concessions in the common and medium grades, in order to effect sales within the past 24 hours, were no doubt made. The soft warm weather is against trade as it has a very depressing effect on the meat market, curtailing the consumption very materially, and besides, beef, no matter how good, presents a bad and unsaleable appearance after being exposed for a short time to an atmosphere like that we are having at the present writing. Taking everything into consideration, however, the market is all that can reasonably be expected, and, as a rule, prices are pretty well sustained. Following is a correct comparison of quotations as follows:

Sudler, Havens and Co.—Extra 1,400 steers 6¼, common 1,200 3¾@4, 300 5¼@5¾; good smooth, handy welights, 5¾@6; common 1,000@1,100, 4¾@5; good smooth do, 5¼@5¾; good 900@1,000, 5¾@6.

Ulery, Hammond and Co.—Extra, handy steers, 1,300 lbs, 6¼@6.50; prime 1,200@1,400, 6@6¼; good 1,100@1,200, 5¼@5¾; fair to medium 900@1,000, 4¾@5; common to inferior, 4@4¼; cows, bulls and oxen, 2½@3¾.

Hedges, Huff and Co.—Prime to extra, 6@6¼; good to fair, 5¾@5¾; fair to prime stockers, 5¼@5¾; fair to inferior, all grades, 2¾@3.

HOGS.

Prime Philadelphia hogs continue in light supply and hence, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, prices are fully sustained; sales were made to day at 5.90, and some few are reported as having brought 5.95. Light hogs, which continue dull, most of the York buyers were out of the market to day, and prices, consequently, are weak and drooping; quotable at 5.35@5.50.

SHEEP.

The sheep market was scarcely as good to-day as it was yesterday, the supply being considerably in excess of the demand, and prices are weak and drooping. Extra fine wool 120 lbs, 5.90@5.95; 98 lbs, 5¾@5¾. Extra open wool 120@130 lbs, 5¼@5¾. 100@110 lbs, 5¼@5¾.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, January 22, 1874.

The Crude market continues very firm and considerably excited, and within the past 24 hours another sharp advance has been established. Our latest advices from Parker reported that sales have been made at $1.50@ brl. "United Pipes," equal to about 4c per gallon delivered here. The advance is still attributed to heavy purchases by tankers, and, as might be expected, those of our refiners who have been holding back in expectation of lower prices, feel badly disappointed, although the majority of them, we presume, have very fair stocks. Refined is also firm, in sympathy with the raw material, and advancing. January quoted at 18½@18½; first half February 18¾, last half 18¾@19c. On cars here, 19½@19¾.

There is a steady demand for barrels, and prices are sustained; countries, 2.85; city make, $1.00.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Fisher Bros.	Riverside O. W.	254
Braun & G	Bergen L. & Co.	74
Fisher Bros	Eureka O. W.	160
Fisher Bros	Penn O. W.	1,111
Fisher Bros.	National O. W.	471
Fisher Bros.	Iron City O. W.	257
Fisher Bros.	Citizens O. W.	632
Duncan	American O. W.	632
Total.		3,541

New York Wool Market.

NEW YORK, January 21.—Holders of this staple have evinced more firmness and with a more general inquiry from manufacturers and light receipts, holders of choice fleece have advanced their views considerably. The sales embrace twenty two thousand lbs. Texas at 22@24c, forty thousand lbs. do and Mexican at 19@32, sixty nine bags pulled at 29@45c, thirty five thousand lbs. X and extra do at 48@49, four hundred bales coming do. at 59c. 115 bales Fall Californis at 29 @30c. fourteen thousand lbs do. lambs 31, fifty thousand do. unwashed do. at 17@25c. eight thousand do. fine do. Reece at 45, 65 bales spring do. at 50c, ten do. burry do. at 22, two hundred bales Cape at 36@37½, 225 bales Australian, 46@ 50c, 70 do Dunsko 26@33c, 5,50 pounds Mexican Lambs at 30@31c, sixty five thousand lbs Colorado 24@25c, five thousand lb burry Georgia 26c, ten thousand lb Domestic Nolls at 35c, and fifteen bales Oregon Combing at 46c, at the close the market higher. We quote as follows:

Domestic Fleeces—New York, Michigan, Indiana and Wis consin—Saxony Fleece 50@55c, three quarter and full blood Merino 49@52c, half blood Fleece 46@48c, quarter blood Fleece 45@ 46c, Common Fleece 42@46c, Combing Fleece 60 @62c.

Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia—Choice Selected extra Saxony Fleece 52@55c, three quarter blood, three quarter and full blood Merino 52@ 55c, half blood Fleece 51@54c, quarter blood Fleece 47@50c, Common Fleece 44@47c, Combing Fleece 61@64c.—Tribune.

Iron Markets.

ST. LOUIS, January 20—Trade is merely nominal, the same as it has been for weeks past. There has been some inquiry, stimulated more by desire to forecast the future than by purpose to engage in immediate purchases. Manufacturers are investigating conditions, so as to make calculations as to the extent of their future operations. A few sales are made daily, in small accounts, but as at this season of the year the trade is unusually dull, the present apathy calls for no special comment. As for the manufacture of pig iron being dependent upon the prices of ores, good judges say that there is no foundation for the statement. Whatever may be the price for iron ore, pig iron will be made if the prices of ores, good judges say that there is no foundation for the statement. Whatever may be the price for iron ore, pig iron will be made if the prices of pig iron being dependent upon the prices of ores, good judges say that there is no foundation for the statement. Whatever may be the price for iron ore, pig iron will be made if the prices of pig iron will warrant it. Dealers say that the law of supply and demand will determine the future operations by the furnaces. Just as much iron will be made with iron ore at $10 ₱ ton as at $8 or $6 if the demand is sufficient to absorb production or keep supplies low. Quotations are almost the same as they have been. Trade quiet.—Globe.

PHILADELPHIA, January 21—Pig Iron is in fair demand at firmer prices. Sales of No 1 Foundry at $35@36. No. 2 at $32@34, and one thousand tons Lehigh Gray Forge at $30—the latter at the furnace. White Iron is quiet at $28@30, and Mottled at $26@29. Manufactured Iron—Bars is held at 3¼@3½ ₱ lb. Scotch Pig is quoted at $43 @46 for Eglinton and Glengarnock.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, January 22.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and nominal; No 2 red $1.44; seller March $1.51. Corn dull and lower; high untied cash and January 40½; February 42; April 39½@39¾c; May and June 42½; new 34c; no grade, 30c. Rye steady at No 1 47½c; No 2 46c. Dressed hogs dull; 50 sales. Clover seed dull at $6.20; 20 receipts.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 22.—Cotton dull and lower; middling upland 16¼c. Flour lower; receipts 12,000 bbls; superfine western and State $5.50@6.15, common to good $6.30@7.20; good to choice $7.25@8.50. Red wheat extra $7.25@7.65. Corn moss quiet and firm; warm $1.03@1.04. White $1.06@1.07. Wheat a shade firmer; receipts 80,000 bush; No 2 spring $1.46; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.40@1.42; Iowa spring $1.34 @1.35. Rye steady and firm; western and State $1.08@1.10. Barley scarce and advancing; four-rowed State $1.40. Malt quiet. Corn scarce; no firm; receipts 23,000 bush; new mixed 47@48c; new white 48@ afloat 48c; old western mixed in store 50c; do afloat 95 bales. Oats heavy and lower; receipts 64,000 bush; no red western 49@50c; white 49@52c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee steady. Molasses quiet and rice unchanged. Petroleum decidedly higher; refined spot 19¾c; crude 13¾c; crude in bbls 14½c; last half March 15½c; crude spot. Eggs heavy. Canada and western 23@24c. Pork heavier; fine firm at 49@50. Pork heavy; new mess $15.87½; March $16. Beef and Cut Meats unchanged. Middles heavy; long clear 8½c; short clear 8¾c. Lard heavy; prime steam 9@9¼c; February 9¼c; March 9¾ @9 11-16c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 22.—Corn quiet; 79@ 80c. Hay dull; prime $21. Lard in good demand and scarce. Sugar dull and lower; inferior 4½@5½c; common 5¾@6¼; good to fair 6¾@7¼; prime 7¾@ 7¾c; prime to choice 7¾@8c. Cotton in demand; sales 4,000 bales; buyers are claiming greater accessions than most factors would admit; prices very irregular; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 15¾@15¾; low middling to strict low middling 15¾@ 15¾c; middling to strict middling 15¾@15¾c; receipts 8,861 bales; exports coastwise 1,200; stock in port 8,831; Continent 1,999; stock 271,831; unsold 14,700.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 22.—Flour improved; demand for home use; superfine $4.50@5; Minnesota and Minnesota extra family $5@7.50; State, Ohio and Indiana $7.45@8.50. Wheat dull and lower; red $1.37@ 1.41; amber $1.47@1.50; white $1.50@1.60. Corn dull; fair demand at 94@96c. Corn: limited demand; new yellow 72@73c; new western mixed 70c. Oats dull; State and western white 86@90c. Barley: Canada held at $1.80@1.85. Whisky held at $1.01. Crude petroleum 10½c; refined 19½c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 22.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn: mixed western quiet at 82@84c; Oats weak; western 55@56c. Rye firm at $1.05@1.06. Provisions strong and advancing largely. Pork $16.50@16.75. Bulk meats: new shoulders 6½c; clear 8½c; clear rib 8¾c. Bacon shoulders 7½c; clear rib 10½c; clear 10¾c. Hams 12@13c. Sugar cured Hams 12@13c. Lard firm at 9c. Butter and coffee unchanged. Whisky firm at $1.01.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 22.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat: dull and lower; No 1 Milwaukee $1.32@1.35; No 2 do $1.23; seller February $1.28; seller March $1.35¾. Corn: mixed western quiet at 80@82c; No 2 yellow at 90c. Rye steady and in moderate demand at 98c. Barley: demand fair and market firm; No 2 $1.30.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 22.—Cotton dull and nominal; good ordinary 13½c; low middling 14½@15c. Tar Flour, Grain and Provision market bare, quiet and unchanged. Corn: small lots 75c. Bran $1.10@1.15. Hay $18@20. Lard unchanged. Bulk meats quiet and firm at 8¾@9c for shoulders.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, January 22.—Wheat quiet but steady; No 1 red held at $1.51; No 2 do $1.48. Corn firm; 70@71c for 1 car. 69½c for new. Rye steady; No 1 State 86c; No 2 do 84c; white 85c. Petroleum firm and better at 11¾c for standard white in car lots.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, January 22.—Beeves: receipts 670, making 2,411 for the last three days, against 1,780 same time last week; trade for market weak, with an upward tendency; offerings mostly sold at nearly sustained prices, closing at 6@6¾c for Texas and 7@8¾c for Western steers. Sheep and lambs: fresh arr vals 3,800, making 6,200 for the three days, against 6,340 same time last week; demand light; market dull and heavy, at a decline of about ½c on common to medium grades; sales were at 5@5¾c for sheep and 6@7¾c for lambs. Calves were taken at good prices; the extreme range for quality offered, including common to fancy, 6@7½c; fair to good supply. Swine: arrivals 3,160, making 15,800 for three days, against 16,800 same time last week; sales were at 5¾@5¾c for Western, 5¾@5¾c for State, and 5¾c for Jersey; 2,000 in car 5¾@5¾c; 1,000 at 5¾c; and 1 car, 225 lbs, at 6c; city dressed were weaker and closed at 6¾@7¾c; western had a fair demand at 6¾ @7½c.

BUFFALO, January 22.—Cattle: receipts, including those left yesterday, 1,327; total for the week, 1,327; market slow at yesterday's prices. The bulk of the cattle in yards to be shipped East in first hands. Sheep and lambs: receipts, including those left yesterday, 1,200; total for the week 2,400; market slow at yesterday's last week's closing prices. Yards full of sheep and lambs, including reported arrivals, 3,700; total for the week 13,800, leaving 10,100 for sale since Monday; market dull, but few good droves in the pens; bulk of them right, for which there was no demand; buyers $1@1.50 per head lower. Hogs: receipts 23,000 bush; new mixed 47@48c; new white 48@ afloat 48c; old western mixed in store 50c; do afloat 95 bales. Oats heavy and lower; receipts 64,000 bush; no red western 49@50c; white 49@52c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee steady. Molasses quiet and rice unchanged. Petroleum decidedly higher; refined spot 19¾c; crude 13¾c; crude in bbls 14½c; last half March 15½c; crude spot. Eggs heavy. Canada and western 23@24c. Pork heavier; fine firm at 49@50. Pork heavy; new mess $15.87½; March $16. Beef and Cut Meats unchanged. Middles heavy; long clear 8½c; short clear 8¾c. Lard heavy; prime steam 9@9¼c; February 9¼c; March 9¾ @9 11-16c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 22.—Corn quiet; 79@ 80c. Hay dull; prime $21. Lard in good demand and scarce. Sugar dull and lower; inferior 4½@5½c; common 5¾@6¼; good to fair 6¾@7¼; prime 7¾@ 7¾c; prime to choice 7¾@8c. Cotton in demand; sales 4,000 bales; buyers are claiming greater accessions than most factors would admit; prices very irregular; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 15¾@15¾; low middling to strict low middling 15¾@ 15¾c; middling to strict middling 15¾@15¾c; receipts 8,861 bales; exports coastwise 1,200; stock in port 8,831; Continent 1,999; stock 271,831; unsold 14,700.

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Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 22.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat: dull and lower; No 1 Milwaukee $1.32@1.35; No 2 do $1.23; seller February $1.28; seller March $1.35¾. Corn: mixed western quiet at 80@82c; No 2 yellow at 90c. Rye steady and in moderate demand at 98c. Barley: demand fair and market firm; No 2 $1.30.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 22.—Cotton dull and nominal; good ordinary 13½c; low middling 14½@15c. Tar Flour, Grain and Provision market bare, quiet and unchanged. Corn: small lots 75c. Bran $1.10@1.15. Hay $18@20. Lard unchanged. Bulk meats quiet and firm at 8¾@9c for shoulders.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, January 22.—Wheat quiet but steady; No 1 red held at $1.51; No 2 do $1.48. Corn firm; 70@71c for 1 car. 69½c for new. Rye steady; No 1 State 86c; No 2 do 84c; white 85c. Petroleum firm and better at 11¾c for standard white in car lots.

Live Stock.

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[Additional Markets on Fourth Page.]

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—1 pkg lard 6 brls apples, Volgt M & Co: 1 car hay, Brady & Co: 33 brls bungs, Armstrong Bro & Co; 400 eggs, H J McCracken Bro; 9 do d apples, Head C & Co: 5 do 2 do butter 2 do eggs 90 do apples, Loh & C; 25 hides, W M Saltz: 4 pkgs butter, W H Graff & Co: 2 cars flour, owners: 100 brls do, Watt L & Co: 200 do, Shoenberger & Co: 100 Hinde & S: 1 car p lead, Beymer B & Co: 25 brls liquor, P Hamburger: 35 pkgs lard, J Keeling: 10 do tobacco, S Ewart & Co: 17 brls do, Hay Dierker & T: 3 do spirits, Henderson Bro: 10 bags flour 30 bxs soap, S & C Shriver & Co: 1 car barley, W J Meek: 50 brls flour, Schumach & Fl: 5 car potatoes J McCreary: 2 do, Hale & S: 2 do, G L Stone: 50 brls whisky Guckenheimer Bro: 5 cars oil brls, W Mullins.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—1 car f seed, M S Suydam: 30 brls apples, J Herbert: 61 bales cotton, Kennedy C & Co: 20 do, Birmingham W & Co: 2 cars lumber, Reed Bro: 4 bdls riddles, S Drum & Son: 1 case leather, Keefer & Son: 30 bxs starch, Thurston: 50 brls, 80 sks flour, Schumach & Fl: 5 cars wheat, Gilmore & Co: 481 hides, 2 brls tallow, J Callery & Co: 1 car flour, Hack & S; 1 do oats, C Dengler: 1 do, G Schmidt: 2 H Lutz: 56 sks oats, 10 do meal, J C Thompson: 10 cases tobacco, A Becker: 5 cars staves, W L Burton: 3 cars, J W Hemphill: 1 do lime, Watt L & Co: 100 sks corn, G McFerron Bro: 1 car ear corn, 1 car oats, R Knox & Son: 1 do staves, C Albricht: 29 brls, 4 sks flour, P H Ritz & Co: 1 car p lead, L Chandler: 1 do malt, M Well & Co: 1 car oats, Voeghtly F. & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—175 brls onions, Aiken W & Co: 3 brls brushes, A McClure & Co, 5 kegs a butter, F Schuchman: 2 cars potatoes, 18 brls apples, A Bricker & Son: 18 bdls chairs, H Berger: 189 sks oats, R H Henderson: 100 brls flour, J & W Fairley: 56 do apples, 1 car oats, Volgt M & Co: 80 bdls paper, Fgh P M Co: 11 brls d apples, W H Graff & Co: 25 brls oil, 18 Ramsey: 10

LATEST NEWS.

HARRISBURG.

The Senate Engaged on Routine Business.

The Question of Officers' Fees Under Consideration.

Newmyer's Bill for Orphans' Courts Made a General Law.

The Purdon's Digest Job Goes Through.

The Mining Troubles in the Anthracite Regions.

Another Plan for Apportionment.

The Proposed New Liquor Law.

Special to the Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 21, 1874.

SENATE.

Business opened in the Senate this morning by the reception of a number of bills, which had been before the committees and were reported favorably. They went over under the rules.

Incorporating Iron and Steel Companies.

An act incorporating iron and steel companies was the only one registered.

The Digest Job.

The resolution authorizing the purchase of a copy of Purdon's Digest for each member came up on its second reading.

It was evident that the better portion of the Senate would rather not shoulder the responsibility for this "job," and considerable opposition was developed to the passage of the resolution.

Messrs. WHITE and ERMENTROUT divided the honors for the Republican and Democratic parties respectively, by offering amendments to the resolution, but, unfortunately, they were not supported by their clans, and their amendments were voted down.

Finally, after considerable skirmishing, the resolution reached its third reading by a vote of 15 ayes to 12 nays.

According to a decision by Speaker Strang no paper can be amended after it has passed to its third reading, preparatory to its final passage; and to get rid of it, it must either be passed as it stands, be voted down, or the vote passing it to a third reading be reconsidered.

The resolution therefore, will in all probability pass as it stands, and this old "job," notwithstanding all the odium which attaches to it, will be completed.

The Advertising Bill.

Mr. BROCKWAY's bill to regulate advertising, which came in from the House, and was referred to the appropriate Committee by the Senate, has been considerably cut in the committee. It will likely after the Senate gets through with it, have to be sent back to the House.

The "Constitution" Advertising.

The bill authorizing the payment of the expenses of advertising the new Constitution came up again to-day and passed to its third reading without amendment. A curious feature of the bill is that it provides for payment to those papers which published the Constitution without proper authority—thus putting them on the same basis as those which were authorized from headquarters to do the work.

Bills Presented.

Mr. MACLAY, in place, presented an act relating to County Treasurers.

Mr. GRAHAM presented an act for the publication of legal notices of Sheriffs, Recorders and others.

Mr. MCKINLEY, an act regulating compensation of county officers.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Allegheny, an act establishing a State Homeopathic Hospital for the Insane.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House, this morning,

Newmyer's Bill,

establishing Orphan's Courts, came up, and was amended so as to include all counties having over 150,000 inhabitants. Allegheny, Philadelphia and Luzerne only were incorporated in the original bill. The full text of the bill is as follow:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc., that in all counties having over 150,000 population a separate orphans' court is hereby established, which court, on the first Monday of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy five shall have and exercise all the powers and jurisdiction now vested in and which may hereafter be conferred upon the orphans' courts of this Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. The said Court shall consist of one President Judge, learned in the law, who shall be elected and commissioned in the same manner, and for the same term as Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, are now by law elected and commissioned, and shall receive the same salary that the Judges in the Courts of Common Pleas in said county from time to time receive for their services.

SEC. 3. At the next annual election, the qualified electors of the counties, shall elect one Judge of the said Orphans' Court, and the said Judge shall enter upon the discharge of his duties at the organization of said Court, on the first Monday of January, A. D., 1875.

SEC. 4. The Commissioners of said counties shall provide proper and suitable apartments in which the business of said Orphans' Court shall be held and conducted.

Regulating the Fees.

The bill regulating Coroner's fees, which was passed yesterday on its second reading, came up again, and was recommitted to the committee with instructions to report a general bill for regulating the fees of all county officers. The Senate and House are thus both engaged on this business, as a similar bill was reported in the Senate, as will be seen, by Mr. McKINLEY.

Minor Bills.

Mr. WEBB presented a bill for the collection of the debt of non-resident debtors.

Mr. THOMPSON, a three hundred dollar exemption act.

Mr. REYNOLDS, to fix the standard weight of bark.

Mr. MCCULLOUGH, to limit the responsibility of citizens of this State under the co-partnership laws of other States.

Mr. DIMMICK fixing the salary of Supreme and District Judges of the State.

The Troubles in the Mining Regions.

Mr. FOSTER called up his resolution with reference to the troubles in the mining regions in the State, and it was referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining. The resolution is one of inquiry and contemplates an investigation generally into the troubles in the sections referred to.

The provisions of the new Constitution are not yet fully understood—even in official circles—and with a view of spreading information, a resolution was passed providing for printing a supply of the new Constitution in pamphlet form for the use of the members and county officers.

There was no other business of general interest transacted in the House to day.

Apportionment.

The subject of apportionment is beginning to attract attention, and, although it is yet early in the session, the members of both Houses, informally, have commenced to figure. In the former House there was given a State Statistician Bigham's plan. From another which has been carefully prepared—and is claimed from a Democratic side to be a fair division—the following figures are taken: Philadelphia, 8 Senators and 28 Representatives; Allegheny, 4 Senators and 14 Representatives; Lancaster, 2 Senators and 6 Representatives; Luzerne, 2 Senators and 9 Representatives. These comprise all the large districts, and the remainder get but one Senator each. In the line of Representatives, Berks is accorded 6, Crawford 4, Dauphin 3, Lycoming 3, Montgomery 5, Northampton 3, Washington 3, Westmoreland 3, Venango 3, York 4, Armstrong 2, Beaver 2, Butler 2, Cambria 2, Clearfield 2, Erie 4, Fayette, 3, Indiana 2, Mercer 1, Warren 1, and the majority of the remainder one each.

The New Liquor Bill.

There was a little ripple of excitement in temperance circles here to night, by the arrival of a delegation from the Convention of Liquor Dealers in Reading. The object of their visit was to convey the proposed new liquor law perfected in the convention. The bill was given in charge of

Mr. S. J. WAINRIGHT, of the Allegheny delegation, who at once submitted it to the representatives from Allegheny.

The first section of the bill repeals all existing local option laws.

The second section provides for an uniform license throughout the State, divided into three classes—the first class to pay $50 and the third $200.

The fourth section repeals all existing licenses granted to the proprietors of eating houses to sell liquors.

It is thought the bill will be presented in the House to-morrow.

The bill was discussed informally by the Allegheny county delegation, and it is supposed that it will receive their sanction—all being put down as in its favor except Newmyer, who expresses his dislike to it.

The Allegheny county delegates to Reading were LIDDELL, Friday, Rush, and Grogan.

ARCTIC.

BUFFALO.

Great Destruction of Property by Moving Ice.

BUFFALO, N. Y., January 22.—The weather and high water caused the ice in the Buffalo river to move about eleven o'clock this morning, piling it up in such force against the pontoon bridge over Ohio street as to carry away that structure, and in its course sweeping ten first class vessels down the stream, piling them in one mass against the Michigan street bridge. The bowsprits of the vessels in their rapid course carried away the lower part of Plympton's elevator, and inflicting serious damage to the City and Niagara elevators, and completely demolishing the sheds of the New York Central Railroad. The loss is estimated at one million dollars.

The Michigan street bridge still holds out against the accumulated pressure of ice, water and vessels. Every precaution has been taken to protect the property and vessels below Michigan street. It is feared that when the water fills the vessels near the bridge, now lying on piles, will be greatly damaged. The water from the river is now flowing through the Ohio basin and Hamburg canal into the lake.

HOME NEWS.

Exhibition.

The annual exhibition of the Junior Class of the Western University will be held this evening, at University Hall. Parts original. Public invited.

Notice.

There will be a meeting of those favorable to the RELIGIOUS Amendment of the U. S. Constitution held in the Rev. W. H. Knox's Church, Wylie avenue, on Friday evening, January 23d, at 7½ o'clock. Several eminent speakers will be present to address the meeting. Delegates to the National Convention will be appointed.

Sudden Death.

About seven o'clock last evening a man named William Kelly, engaged as a watchman of a planing mill, corner of Seventh avenue and Grant street, dropped dead, it is supposed, from heart disease. Coroner McCalmin will hold an inquest to-day.

Hiland Avenue Improvement.

Yesterday, the Commission for the Hiland Avenue Improvement, awarded the contract for paving that thoroughfare, at $3,35 per yard, to Messrs. Filbert & McDowell, owners of the Filbers Valeanite Pavement. It is estimated that the improvement will cost over two hundred thousand dollars.

Great Revival.

The revival in the John Wesley church, of which the active, zealous and efficient Christian worker, Dr. Williams, is the pastor, is still in progress, and numbers of such as shall be saved, are being daily added to the church. There have been thirty conversions, and still the good work continues. Dr. Williams has thrown his whole heart into the work, and the result is that great good is being done.

Child Saved From Drowning.

About five o'clock, last evening, a little five year old boy, named Harry Smith, wandered away from his house on Madison avenue, Allegheny. He walked to the railroad bridge, on which he went part way across, and then climbed the bannisters, and from them, fell into the raging waters of the Allegheny. A man in a skiff happened to be near, and he succeeded in rescuing the child, and after taking him to shore and resuscitating him, he took him home to his parents.

Coal Railway Accident.

An accident occurred yesterday morning at the inclined coal railway of the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon railroad on the South Side, but no one was injured. Three loaded coal cars were at the head of the plane and ready to descend, but before the cable could be attached they were accidentally started and dashed down the incline at a terrible rate of speed. The men in the engine room at the foot of the track ran out of the reach of danger, but fortunately the three cars jumped the track at a point about midway, and sent the coal scattering all the way down the hill. The trestle work of the way was slightly damaged, the cars were broken into splinters, and the coal is a total loss. The works were suspended for about two hours, but that was all the loss sustained by the accident.

Narrow Escape.

About half past three o'clock yesterday afternoon, as a little son of Mr. John Spencer, aged three years, and an older companion, was turning the Market House, on the Diamond, the little boy's hat blew off into the street. In his eagerness to grasp his fleeing tile, he did not notice car No. 45 of the Troy Hill line, and he ran in front of the mules, which knocked him down, and kicked him several times. The driver immediately stopped his car, and the conductor, John H. Huston, jumped off on the instant, almost, grabbed the boy and saved him from dangerous injury. He was kicked in the face and arm and badly bruised. The boy was badly bruised, but not dangerously hurt. His father who happened to be near, took him home.

Leviathan Anvil.

An immense casting was made the other day by the "Atlas Foundry and Machine Works" in the Twelfth ward, in the shape of an anvil, which, dressed and polished, weighed over twenty tons—nearly fifty thousand pounds. It was manufactured for and placed in the extensive steel works of Anderson & Woods, there to receive the stunning blows of a tilt hammer weighing nearly as heavy, and which in its descent shakes half of the houses of the lower part of the Second ward to their very foundations. The huge casting was removed on timber wheels from the foundry by Mr. John Boyd, aided by twelve immense draught horses and a corps of twenty teamsters. Hauling the anvil through the streets seriously incommoded the travel of other vehicles, but by the skilful manipulation of the driver, Mr. David Lewis, the big chunk of solid iron was lodged without accident at the steel works and is now in position to accept all the ponderous blows it is destined to get.

Coal Afloat.

The following boats, with their tows of coal, left yesterday for ports down the river. Others will leave to-day and to morrow:

CINCINNATI.

Coal Valley, 10 barges	120,000
Leopard, 10 barges	120.000
Lioness, 12 barges	144.000
George Lysle, 12 barges	140,000
Total	524,000

LOUISVILLE.

Bosz, 4 coalboats and 10 barges	204,000
B. D. Wood, 4 coalboats and 4 barges	130.000
Diamond, 12 barges and 1 fuel barge	150,000
Total	484,000

NASHVILLE.

John Gilmore, 9 barges and 7 fuel barges	170,000
Total	170,000

A Splendid Showing.

Elsewhere in this morning's issue will be seen the annual statement of the O'Hara sub-District School Board, which is one of the balance best sheets in that line we have ever seen. The statement shows that the Board is completely out of debt and has a balance to spare. It will be remembered that the O'Hara District is part of the old Twelfth ward—the ward having been divided in the Central Board after the people had voted against any division. The district paid its quota to the other sub-district, and yet has been able to keep ahead and make the splendid showing that is given. The Board feels particularly and justly proud of this record, because of the difficulties they had to encounter and further, because of the fact that the other districts, they allege, cannot make such a showing, but comes up rather in arrears. "Comparisons, however, being odious," they need not be indulged in, but the board certainly deserve congratulation at the success which has attended their management.

Parson's Lecture.

The lecture of the Hon. Wm. Parsons, at Library Hall, last night, proved to be one of the best that has yet been delivered during the season. The title, "George Stephenson, the Father of Railways," was not of the most attractive character, for the reason, principally, that the subject had been so exhaustively treated of by Similes. In a way to make it popular with nearly every reader, that it was thought little interest could be added Mr. Parsons, however, disappointed expectations in that respect, for without attempting a dull synopsis of Stephenson's life, he touched upon the salient points in the history of the remarkable Collier genius, and by a judicious use of anecdote, illustration, and bits of history, managed to convey an excellent idea of the work of the man, his personal characteristics and the obstacles which he encountered in getting his great scheme before the world.

The lecture was happily set off with passages of a humorous character scattered at intervals throughout, and with some fine rhetorical flights that served to render it very entertaining as well as instructive.

Mr. Parsons is not an orator in so far as grace manner of is concerned, neither is he remarkable for grace of diction, but the earnestness of his style, the beauty of his similes, and the breadth of thought exhibited, makes him take high in rank among platform speakers. There was hardly as large an audience present as usual—and the loss is to those who were not present.

The next lecture of the course will be given next Tuesday evening by Mrs. Livermore.

Jurors Drawn.

The following is the list of gentlemen drawn for the Common Pleas Jury for the third Monday in March.

Alex. Seanor, assessor; W. A. Elberday, Sol. Hohenstein, confectioner; Jas. Fisher, bootmaker; Samuel McGinniss, lumber; merchant; Mathias Haas, hotel keepers; Alex. Wolfster, machinist; Harvey Bartley, grocer; Jas. Means, farmer; Wm. Burger, manufacturer; Jas. L. Devlin, engineer, Stephen Affolder, farmer; Thos. Abers, carpenter; Geo. Laughlin, manufacturer; Melchor Verner, drover; Phillip H. Stevenson, merchant; Henry Leudwer, grocer; Jno. Brigdon, watchmaker; G. S. Wood, clerk; Wm. Nicholson, real estate agent; G. H. Bigler, merchant; E. Stidle, saloon keeper; Francis Martin, nail feeder; Thomas B. Stewart, coal merchant; Henry Reineman, merchant; George M'Millan, hospital steward; Michael Dority, puddler; James Eagan, glass blower, Joseph McSwiggen, glass blower; Thomas Ryan, tinner; Oliver Evans, farmer; Wm. McRoberts, laborer; Wilson Bedsworth, farmer; Robert Fleming, farmer; John Whitmore, farmer; Addison Madlers, clerk; Abram Llewellyn, coal merchant; John Boggs, queensware dealer; David Gilmore, miner; Geo. Havelle, farmer; Hugh Lafferty, grocer; Frank Pilgrim, dry goods merchant; Charles Geisenheimer, pattern maker; Thomas Fisher, miner; James Patterson, grocer; Joseph Johnson, clerk; R. F. Bailman, merchant; James Cowley, grocer; James Gormley, policeman; George Cole, Jr., farmer; L. Peterson, foundryman; Samuel Cluney, gentleman; Anton McDonough, shoemaker; Joseph Chadwick, farmer; Simon Lyons, gentleman; A. J. Rapp, agent; George Curry, feed dealer; Valentine Gindling, puddler; Henry Rohbock, music teacher; James Phelan, merchant.

THE LATEST MYSTERY.

The Man Still in a Dangerous Condition.

Antoine Halle, who, as reported in yesterday's GAZETTE, was so badly and mysteriously injured, and was found in the Young Men's Home, from where he was sent, by Dr. McCoy, to the Mercy Hospital, was in no better condition yesterday. He is states, to have said, that he was hit with a cleaver, but can give no definite particulars. He was seen in Allegheny several times on Wednesday, and once narrowly escaped being run over by a train. The physician emphatically says that the man was not drunk, but his injuries are of such a nature, that one not knowing what ailed him, might believe him to be under the influence of liquor. He has no doubt but the man received his injuries in Allegheny, and it would be well if the proper officials would make an investigation of this matter, as it will undoubtedly result in another homicide.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

The Meeting for their Relief Last Evening—They Still Demand that the City Provide Work—No Definite Action Taken—The Citizens Called upon to Hold Another Meeting.

Last evening, at City Hall, a meeting was held in the interest of the unemployed workingmen in the city, who are said to be suffering for the want of food. The meeting was called as one of citizens, to take such action as was found necessary, and adopt some definite mode of relief. The gathering was composed mainly of the men who had been present under the call of the "Internationale," at Military Hall, at the meeting several weeks ago, and not an over large number of these were present.

CALLING THE MEETING TO ORDER.

Acting Mayor Butler called the meeting to order. He said that acting in the place of his Honor, Mayor Blackmore, who is confined at home by illness, it devolved upon him to call this meeting to order, and he would entertain any motion for the organization of this meeting, by selecting a chairman. Mr. W. C. McCarthy was chosen to preside. He said that he had come to the meeting simply as a spectator, and because he was a member of the committee appointed by Councils to whom the address of the workingmen, unemployed, had been referred to, and who had caused this meeting to be called, in order that some plan for relief might be taken, and also to look on in a quiet way, and to do anything he could, to aid our unfortunate fellow citizens out of employment. He would give his attention to anything that might be brought up for a plan of action. He then suggested that further

ORGANIZATION WAS IN ORDER.

On motion, the reporters of the press were chosen Secretaries, and Messrs. P. H. Laufman and David Sutton were chosen Vice Presidents.

Mr. Solomon Grundy was then introduced. He read a long article from the Secretary of this branch of the International Union, in which the demand for work was not made for work or assistance from the city, but advised them to assert their rights. He said legislatures were slow to look upon any law that tended to the elevation of the workingmen, and they were kept down. The address had no bearing whatsoever on the object in view, by the call of the meeting.

MR. M'CARTHY AGAIN."

Mr. McCarthy, after Mr. Grundy had had his say, arose and said that a petition had been presented to Councils for some method of relief for the unemployed workingmen. A committee of which he and Messrs. Laufman and Ihmsen were present, was appointed by Councils to consider the matter. The committee found that Councils had only limited power in the premises and could appropriate no money for the purpose asked. They then called upon the Mayor to issue a call for a meeting of citizens to consider the subject, and under this call the meeting was held, to adopt some definite mode of relief. The members of that committee were present to further the cause. He said that instead of suggesting some mode of relief, a long-winded address was read, which had nothing to do with object for which they met. A suggestion for some definite mode of relief is now in order.

ACTION WANTED.

Mr. Laufman spoke in almost the same strain. When men are starving long winded dissertations on the causes and results of the late panic were out of order. They should take the matter of systematic relief into consideration. He proposed to appoint a committee of two from each ward, to look up the suffering, and then some mode of relief could be determined on. It was no use of going back to look over this man's or that man's doings. This was a city of 200,000 inhabitants, with thirty-seven wards; of immense manufacturing wealth. They could not prevent thieves from walking our streets, nor men from speculating, but they could prevent suffering, and he knew the citizens of Pittsburgh would extend the right hand of humanity to prevent starvation in our midst. At this late day it was no use for labor and capital to fight. Capital needed labor and labor needed capital. They should bear and forbear with each other. In this city capital was not antagonistic to labor. It recognized it too much for that. Men had grown to wealth and prominence here, as is well known, who had come up from way down—down at the lower-most round of the ladder. He concluded by saying "That man's inhumanity to man, made countless thousands mourn," but let us have action and throw the mantle aside.

MR. GRUNDY AGAIN.

Mr. Grundy then called for the ward representatives present to appoint their committees. The First ward was called, but no return was made, and the speaker fell back into his seat.

A SPEECH IN GERMAN.

Mr Bruch, Secretary of this section of the "Internationale," then arose and spoke in German, in substance as follows: "He had but little to say, but he would say it to the point. This meeting had been called to devise means to assist the workingmen, but it had entirely failed, and was too small. They had better go home and retain their old committees and keep this matter in their own hands. This meeting would not amount to anything, and they would have to compel action on the part of the authorities."

A COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

Mr. MCCARTHY suggested that a committee of five be appointed, to appoint sub-committees for each ward. This suggestion was put into a motion and carried, and Messrs. Robert Liddell, Robert Watson, Barney Harrington, Jacob Schmidt and Thomas Stack, were chosen a committee.

A PRACTICAL MODE OF RELIEF.

Mr. McCarthy thought that some practical mode of immediate relief was next in order. He suggested that subscriptions be made and handed to the secretaries now in the room open the ball and head the list. The gentleman took out his purse and handed Mr. Case ten dollars. He then appointed Messrs. Frank P. Case of the *Commercial*, and Mr. James O'Neill of the *Post* a committee to pass around the hat, and collect what they could immediately. This caused a stampede from the hall. Mr. McCarthy said that the gentlemen should wait till "they were seen."

A "HORNEY HANDED," SPEAKS.

A young man from near the platform rose, and faintly said: "Mr Chairman, may I suggest something?"

The Chair—"You may, sir."

"Well, sir," said he, "I want to know why all the work of the city can not be taken out of the contractors' hands, and the city hire its own men, and thus employ the workmen direct, they, who are the real tax payers, out of whom all the city's revenue comes in the end. There were two things an unemployed man had to do, pay his taxes and buy bread. They could get no work, and what were they going to pay with? Let all have a show. There is not a mechanic here out of work, but will gladly pick up the shovel and wheelbarrow and go to work and earn his bread and taxes, and he would divide with those out of work."

COUNCILS AND CONTRACTS.

Mr. McCarthy then said that the city had really no work that could at present be progressed with. All this season's work had to be suspended, with little or no exception. The several reservoirs were in the hands of contractors, who at present were doing very little. There was not a member of Councils but would do his best to relieve their sufferings, but their power was in the purse, and limited. They must confine themselves within the law, and they had no resource to fall back on.

ANOTHER MEETING.

The argument continued for some time, but it was finally closed. Mr. Frank P. Case made an explanation of the meeting, and he thought that the entire call for the meeting was misunderstood by those present. It was a meeting all which citizens had been invited under call of the Mayor to devise some mode of relief, but it seems only the men out of employment have come, and the citizens staid away. The meeting finally adjourned, to meet at the same place on Saturday evening, 8 o'clock, when all influential citizens will attend and give this matter the attention it deserves.

WHARVES AND BRIDGES.

Committee Organizations Yesterday.

Yesterday afternoon the Bridge Committee met for organization in the Common Council chamber. Mr. James R. Milligan was elected chairman. The only business transacted was to pass a resolution instructing the City Solicitor to prepare an act of Assembly, or ordinance, providing that the entire cost of the construction of bridges and interest shall be paid by tolls collected, and that no tax shall be levied.

The Monongahela Wharf Committee also met in the office of the City Clerk, and D. W. C. Carroll was chosen chairman, and Mr. D. Ihmsen chairman of the South Side wharf sub committee. Charles Evans, South Side Wharfmaster, reported the expenditures for December to be $100 33, and the receipts $225. The report of the North Side Wharfmaster, Mr. A. G. Buchanan, for December, was read as follows: Expenditures, $143 33; receipts, $1,050 00. Both reports were approved. Mr. Bailey, who runs the ferry from Brady street across the Monongahela to the foot of Twenty-second street, South Side, appeared before the committee and asked what they intended to do in regard to removing the sand boats which are located in his way at the foot of Twenty-second street. The charter which Mr. Baily received from the Legislature allows him to run there, but the sand boats impede his way. The matter was referred to a sub committee consisting of Messrs Ihmsen, Gregor, Fox and Knowland, in conjunction with the City Solicitor, to ascertain the facts in the case. Mr. West moved that an appropriation of $4,000 be asked for the North Side, and $1,500 for the South Side wharf. Carried.

The American Manufacturer

has shown a decided spirit of judicious enterprise in securing its very able English correspondence. The letter of this week shows no falling off in interest, but rather an improvement in the variety of condensed news items and the thoroughness of its reports of the English iron and Hardware markets. Although the prices quoted of both iron and coal cannot be maintained, it is agreed that there is an actual increase of 45 shillings in the manufacture of a ton of pig iron since 1871, and consequently there cannot be much decline from present quotations.

Speaking of the aid derived from the United States in the manufacture of tools it says American patterns and machinery are much sought after, and that in cutting tools, hammers, files, &c., American designs are closely followed. But the latter is too full and varied to be described in our limits, and we would advise both manufacturers and dealers to secure these weekly letters by subscribing for the American Manufacturer, as it is undoubtedly the representative iron, steel and heavy hardware journal of the country, a position it has ably earned.

Hearing Restored.

A great invention, by one who was deaf for 20 years. Send stamp for particulars to John Garmore. Lock box, 80, Madison, Indiana. D&3

The Weber Piano

At Carl Retter's, No. 29 Fifth avenue. tf

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

.....The Allegheny Poor Directors visited the farm in a body yesterday.

....On Monday Councils will elect three members of the Board of Health.

....To watch and clean City Hall costs over seven thousand dollars per annum.

....The Third U. P. church was crowded with the fair sex yesterday to hear Miss Smiley.

....Cal. Bayne has been furnished with a list of witnesses, and proposes to prosecute certain parties for keeping gambling houses.

....Edward Nan, who was arrested for cruelty to animals, was fined ten dollars and costs by Deputy Mayor Neillie yesterday.

....Jacob Lue, before Alderman McMasters, charges William Ward with confiscating a wagon valued at $200, and the 'Squire has issued a warrant.

.....On Wednesday night a boy named Stroup shot at a dog with a pistol, but aimed so well that he missed the animal and wounded a companion in the thigh, not badly, but painfully.

....The Survey Committee of Allegheny Councils met yesterday afternoon. They had a number of petitions before them, which they laid over until they could make a visit to the grounds.

....About half past nine o'clock yesterday morning, a horse attached to a wagon, in which a woman was seated, ran away on East street, Allegheny. The woman was thrown out and badly bruised.

.....A "billy-goat" in an alley off Irwin avenue, Allegheny, is what made Officer Zeitler think there was a good chance to capture a burglar. The "William" was left in peaceful bliss, and the officer left "blistered."

....A public meeting will be held this evening in Market Hall, South side, to consider the question of free mail delivery for that district, notwithstanding the decision that no change can be made until the end of the present fiscal year.

....The Allegheny Liquor Dealers Association held a meeting yesterday, but as their deliberations were held with closed doors, the result is known only to themselves. The meeting it is understood, however, was informal in character.

.....A man named Henry Kirby was in the lock up last night awaiting transfer to Dixmont. He was brought here from Ohio and is an old resident of this city, having been a member of the police force under the first administration of Mayor Blackmore.

....Michael Curley was committed to jail yesterday by Alderman Butler, for trial at court, in default of $1,000 bail, on a charge of feloniously assaulting Dennis McCarthy on Christmas night, and beating him so badly that he was unable to leave the hospital until yesterday.

....The Directors of the Pennsylvania Insurance Company met at their office yesterday and elected the following officers for the ensuing year. President, C. Yeager; Vice President, Leonard Walter; Secretary, Thos. B. Miller, and Treasurer, W. W. Patrick.

....Mr. Caleb Lee, of Plum township, has been adjudged a lunatic by a commission, and his property has been placed in the hands of his two sons, A. J. and Caleb Lee, Jr. The estate is valued at nearly $400,000—the largest item being a farm of 1,600 acres in Plum township with improvements valued at $320,000.

....Joseph Morton, who was charged with creating a disturbance at the acid works in Plum township, and severely beating Patrick Cahill, one of the employees, was sent to the Work house yesterday, by Alderman Butler, for sixty days. Michael Welsh, an accessory of Morton, succeeded in making his escape.

....The Board of Directors of the Lawrence School District (15th ward), met in the school building on Monday evening last, for organization for the ensuing year, and elected the following officers: President, Wm. Jancey, Esq.; Secretary, Thos. D. Keller, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Insurance Company and Treasurer W. W. Young, Cashier of the Lawrence Savings Bank; John Wilkinson, Esq., holds over, as representative to the Central Board. The other members of the Board are Messrs. M. Hecker-man, James Cuddy, J. G. Matthews and C. Hilger.

PERSONAL.

***The absence of Representative Christy from Harrisburg is explained by the fact that he has been on the sick list for several days, but expects to be able to take his place at Harrisburg next week.

***A special term of Court for Blair county will be held at Hollidaysburg, commencing February 16th, for the trial of causes in which Judge Dean was concerned previous to his elevation to the Bench. Hon. James P. Sterrett, of Pittsburgh, will preside.—*Johnstown Tribune.*

***Samuel Bradley, Sr., of Allegheny, with his daughter, sails on the steamer Java next Wednesday for Europe. He proposes, on his trip, to combine business with pleasure, and for this purpose will make an inspection of some of the leading mills on his route, with a view of adding any improvements he may see to his own establishment—the well known Allegheny Woolen Mills. His hosts of friends will join in our wish that he and his accomplished daughter may have a thoroughly enjoyable trip, and safe return, with the sunniest memories of the foreign lands they see.

POLITICAL PERSONALS

FOR MAYOR.

***Ex-Mayor McCarthy is a candidate, no "ifs" or "ands" about it.

***Dr. Gross is in the hands of his friends if the "ifs" made an Executive office, not a Police Court.

***The friends of Hon. Moses Hampton think he might be induced to accept the office if it was made Executive.

***Ex-Mayor Brush is in the hands of his friends and the people if they want him. "Barkis is willin'."

***Alderman Butler will be a candidate, providing the office is under the old Charter, and the Mayor a Police Magistrate.

***Maj. A. M. Brown will be a candidate, provided the office is made an Executive office, so as not to interfere with his retaining his law practice.

***Wm. K. Nimick, Esq., has not given his consent for his name to be used as yet, but his friends are urging him to come out, provided the office is made a salaried office.

***Hon. B. Negley, Esq., President of Common Council, has been solicited to be a candidate for Mayor, and is willing if the office is made Executive simply, and he spared the necessity of seeking it.

FOR TREASURER.

***C. L. Magee, Esq., is a candidate for re-election.

***Major Donniston, at the solicitation of many citizens, is in the field, and at work.

FOR CONTROLLER.

***R. M. Snodgrass, the present Controller, has so far no opposition, and hopes to be nominated.

***We have heard the names of two others mentioned that may come to the surface by Monday.

CASTING A VALVE CHAMBER.

The Work on the Engines for the New Water Works—An Interesting Operation Yesterday at Hartupee's Foundry.

By invitation of Mr. Joseph Lowry, quite a number of ladies and gentlemen yesterday afternoon paid a visit to the foundry of Messrs. Hartupee & Co., on the corner of First avenue and Short street, to witness the casting of one of the large valve chambers for the new water works. Among the gentlemen present were Col. Milnor Roberts, Hon. Mathew Edwards, Mr. P. H. Laufman, Mr. D. W. C. Carroll, Superintendent Atkinson, Mr. Lowry, Mr. Siebneck, Dr. Hostetter, and several others in addition to representatives from all the city papers.

The ladies comprised the General Information class of the Pittsburgh Female College, with their teacher at the head, but all under the immediate guidance of Mr. Fred. Muller, who assiduously labored to show them the places and things of most interest. Three o'clock was the time appointed for the casting, but owing to a little delay in the arrangements, it did not take place until about an hour and a half subsequent. The interim, however, was very profitably employed in visiting different parts of the immense establishment and examining the mammoth pieces of machinery that are scattered every part of the building, and all of which are necessary to put the new water works in successful operation. Even a very full description of the engines that are being made would convey to the reader but a very faint idea of the magnitude, ponderosity, and only a sight of the great valve chambers, eight in all, each one weighing sixty-four thousand pounds, the gigantic cylinders nearly as high as a house, the ponderous plungers, and the heavy machinery of the large fly wheels, which, when put together, will each weigh one hundred and sixty thousand pounds, would assist one in forming a comprehensive idea of the vast proportions of the work. Mr. Laufman incidentally remarked yesterday, during the general conversation, that people might say what they pleased in regard to the time of the water works, but when completed they would be the best on this continent. The hour and a half soon passed away and the visitors were called to see the casting of the chamber. Seats had been improvised for the ladies on the brick work of the furnace, a rather warm place, but the only one measureably safe from danger, and yet affording a good sight of the operation. The temporary discomfort though was cheerfully borne in view of the instruction to be gleaned. One of the young misses, however, was heard to say, *sotto voce*, that she felt very much as if she was being served up on the half shell. By the side of the mould was a large iron ladle, suspended from a crane, and into which was poured six thousand pounds of molten metal. The plug in the furnace was then withdrawn, and the hot, fiery fluid shot down the trough, the contents of the ladle being emptied at the same time, and as it seethed into the mould, and searched out and filled every corner and crack and crevice, it bubbled like boiling water. In exactly two and a half minutes the casting was completed, sixty-four thousand pounds of molten metal having in that time run into the mould. Six more of these valve chambers are yet to be made, the one cast yesterday only being the second. The casting, which was made under the direction of Mr. Elkins, the foreman, was in every respect successful, and was made without any difficulty or accident.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Last evening Miss Maggie Mitchell, appeared as "Jane Eyre," to a crowded house. She seems to have given the character very close study and enacts it far better than she did last year, when it was thought to be almost without a blemish. Miss Mitchell, undoubtedly, has a clear conception of the character and gives a bright and beautiful delineation. Mr. Forsberg enacted "Rochester" remarkably well. The piece was well cast and mounted. It will be repeated to night.

FOR SALE.

Valuable Business Location.

One lot 24 by 110 feet, on Penn avenue, at the mouth of Butler street. Apply to Squire Johnston on the premises. No better business point East of the Union Depot.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court.

[Before Judge Sterrett.]

Gustave Patsche, indicted for assault and battery on oath of Emil Kalkoff, was acquitted and the prosecutor directed to pay costs.

Soloman Haynes was acquitted of false pretenses, on oath of Daniel Steine, and the costs divided.

James Cunningham was convicted on two indictments for entering a building with intent to commit a felony, founded on the oath of John Woods.

Edward E. Steel was found guilty of a charge of assault and battery on oath of Martin Reeg.

John A. Kohrson was found guilty of a charge of assault and battery on George McIntyre.

David Coffey was convicted of assault and battery on Malinda Woods.

Court adjourned at half past one o'clock.

Trial List for To day.

Commonwealth vs.

Ben. Baker.	Thos. Montgomery.
Mich Renz.	A. M. McElfresh.
Celia Burns.	Sarah Reed.
Edward Jordan.	Adolph Zumwig.
Jacob Mott.	H. Woodworth et al.
Hans Hartmyer.	Samuel Reynolds.
John Wilkinson.	Wm. Myers et al.
Arthur Doran.	

Court of Common Pleas.

(Before Judges Stowe & Collier.)

The case of John Hope et al. vs. William McElhenny et al., an action of ejectment, taken up Wednesday, is still on trial before Judge Stowe.

The next case was that of Michael McNer, vs. M. Howley & Co., action for work and labor done on a sewer. Verdict for plaintiff for $234 85.

Trial List for To-day.

1½4. Wilhelm vs P. V. & C. R. R.
168. Creutzburg, Trustee, vs same.
99. Rahm, Trustee, vs same.
188. Sum. for use vs Herriott.
73. Denniston vs Palmer.
121. Solizgan vs Rock.
122. McQuade adm. vs McCully.
128. O'Hanlon vs Hibernian Ins. Co.
129. Same vs St. Paul's Ins. Co.
130. Same vs National Ins. Co.
131. Same vs City Ins. Co. of Pittsburgh.
11. Stewart vs. Adams.

District Court.

(Before Judge Ewing.)

In the case of Oscar D. Tipton vs. the P. C. & S. L. R. W. Co., action to recover the value of 130 barrels of apples *in transitu*, reported yesterday, the plaintiff took a non suit.

In the case of Samuel Duff vs. Samuel Wilson, in which a verdict for plaintiff for $3,750 was yesterday rendered, defendant's counsel moved the Court for a new trial and filed his reasons therefor.

(Before Judge White.)

The jury, in the case of Downer et al. vs. W. H. Brown, being an action to test the validity of certain notes and mortgages, and which occupied the attention of Judge White for about two weeks, returned a verdict for the defendant. The case has been tried three times.

Edward B. Barton against Simonds et al action on a trespass. Barton was owner of an island —Twelve mile Island—on the river, and, he alleges, that the defendants entered upon the island and hauled away a lot of sand. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

169. McClain vs Williams et al.
147. Soles vs Guleo.
154. Risher & Wilson vs Bigley.
158. Woodward vs. Aikens et. al.
172. Altvater vs. Shoeb.
174. Freyvogel vs. Campbell.
189. Carney vs. Corcoran.
191. Riddle, Coleman & Co., vs. Bonner.
198. Reid vs. City of Pittsburgh.
199 Reidel vs. City of Pittsburgh.
200. City of Pittsburgh vs. King.
201. City of Pittsburgh vs. Gills Administrators.
202. Same vs. Same.

U. S. District Court.

[Before Judge McCandless.]

An order was made restraining certain execution creditors of W. L. Moss, of Susquehanna county, and from interfering with the property of said bankrupt.

The report of Register Schaffer on the application of the Pennsylvania Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, for a rule on the assignee to show cause why he should not pay a certain mortgage on the bankrupt's property out of funds in his hands, is approved, and the assignee is directed to pay the sum of $1,500 on account of said m